FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MSZMP'S GYENES ADDRESSES PARIS CP MEETING

AU051545 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Apr 80 p 3

[Apparent text of speech by MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Andras Gyenes at the 29 April morning session of the Paris meeting of representatives of European communist and workers parties: "From the Speeches at the Paris Meeting; Andras Gyenes (MSZMP): Collaborating With All Peace-Loving Forces"]

[Text] On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, I respectfully greet the participants in our meeting. We express our esteem to the PCF [French Communist Party] and the PZPR for this initiative. We thank the French sister party for assuming the role of host, and for creating favorable prerequisites for our consultation.

Our party attaches great importance to this meeting, which is particularly justified by the alarming developments of the international situation. When we assured those initiating this meeting of our support, we proceeded from the premise that the serious dangers threatening world peace and the security of the European Continent make an exchange of views, and the adoption of a position by the communist parties of the continent, timely and necessary.

World peace and the existence of mankind are gravely threatened today by the intensification of the arms race fomented by imperialism, the accumulation of means of mass destruction at an increasing rate and, through them, the enhancement of the material-technical base for a worldwide conflict. The situation is particularly complex in Europe, where, because of direct contact between the two opposing military alliance systems, each decision aimed at increasing the military potential sets a series of steps and countersteps in motion. That is why the NATO long-term development programs constitute such grave danger, as does its decision that foresees the placing of additional medium-range nuclear weapons in some West European countries. At the same time, the security of the European Continent is also unfavorably influenced by the fact that the quantity of armaments is increasing and military tension is intensifying in other areas of the world as well. Even previously, the negotiations aimed at limiting the arms race, which have now come to a standstill, and the steps necessary for disarmament had been lagging far behind the worldwide acceleration of the arms race. The U.S. leadership is postponing putting into effect the SALT II agreement signed last year and, because of the attitude of the participating NATO countries, no substantive progress is being made at the Vienna talks devoted to the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Talks have not been initiated to this day on the means of mass destruction which do not come under the Soviet-U.S. agreements that have thus far come about on strategic weapons.

A Historical Reality

It is a historical reality that the world situation depends decisively on the development of relations primarily between the Soviet Union and the United States. The quality and extent of relations between the countries of the two world systems determine whether peaceful coexistence and detente prevail in practice. In the seventies, the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations, the development of a dialog between the socialist and capitalist countries, the laying down of realities and mutual interests in agreements and, as a result of all this, the development of political, economic, cultural and other relations, constituted the essence of progress in the detente process. In the most recent period, following aggressive steps by imperialism, this development has stopped.

The intensity of political contacts has diminished and, as a consequence of the restraining and boycott measures by the United States, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other relations have dwindled and Soviet-U.S. relations particularly have deteriorated. All this has an extremely unfavorable effect on the world situation, makes international political conditions uncertain, and enhances tension and the danger of a worldwide catastrophe.

Also, the decline of relations among countries with different social systems as an unfavorable impact on the settlement of points of crisis that exist in various parts of the world, and make it more difficult to resolve them. However, such regional conflicts, conflicts that have remained unsettled for a long time or are of a more recent origin--such as those in the Middle East or the Persian Gulf--constitute a dangerous source of tension and threaten world peace and international security beyond the boundaries of the given area.

It is a reality of our age that the struggle of peoples against dictorial systems and their imperialist supporters is intensifying in Latin America and on other continents. Also, the suppression of endeavors towards freedom constitutes a lasting source of tension in international life.

The Responsibility of the Communists

From the moment of its birth, the communist movement has taken up the cudgels for the prosperity of mankind. Therefore, within national and international frameworks, separately and collectively, its parties have always acted to prevent imperialistic wars, and to ward off the dangers threatening world peace. Our parties' sense of responsibility was manifested also in the contents of the Berlin document. Most recently, the campaign pursued against the neutron bomb has proven their readiness to act.

It is the firm position and conviction, based on experience, of the MSZMP that what is primarily needed to promote the solution of problems affecting mankind as a whole, to insure the effective conduct of our parties in this respect, and to bring about collaboration of all the peace-loving forces, is for such comradely exchanges of views to manifest a frank position, clearly understandable to everybody, and the will of the communists to act and their commitment to the cause of peace and disarmament.

It is our considered opinion that this is in the interest of both those parties of the workers class that have come to power, and those that are struggling to overthrow the rule of monopoly capital. Our common interest in multilateral meetings and extensive exchanges of views and the attainment of our international objectives is not reduced by the circumstance that there are obvious differences in our parties' positions and the means available for the accomplishment of jointly assumed tasks. Our objectives are effectively served by both the international endeavors of the socialist countries' fraternal parties--endeavors manifest also in the steps of state foreign policy--and the acts of the capitalist countries' communists to mobilize the masses and influence the foreign policy of governments.

We are convinced that our collaboration, based on our common interests, is not at variance with our parties' independence and does not weaken our freedom of action. In the same manner as each party develops its position independently on aspects of international politics, so does it elaborate, in accordance with its own national conditions and in a sovereign manner, the specific steps fostering the cause of peace and disarmament that it deems necessary and regards as most effective under the given circumstances. Therefore, we do not agree with views to the effect that the meetings of communist parties hinder the communists' collaboration with other peace-loving and progressive forces.

Of course, each party decides itself whether it wishes to participate in such meetings, and to contribute to enriching our exchange of views and fostering our common cause. We sincerely hope that every communist party plays an active role in the struggle for disarmament, and that the present absence of some parties does not have a harmful effect on the fruitful development of relations among the communist parties.

Forward, for Disarmament

All peoples of the world, mankind as a whole, are interested in avoiding a thermonuclear catastrophe. The desire of the European nations for peace is particularly strong, since in the course of history the peoples of our continent have perhaps suffered most from the devastations of wars. It was also here that the two world wars claimed the greatest sacrifices in bloodshed. There are hardly any people in Europe who did not have to rebuild their country from its ruins in the past centuries. To be sure, another world war would threaten all the countries of Europe with total annihilation. It is our resolute position that all responsible factors and sober-minded people of our continent and the world must actively contribute to warding off the grave dangers threatening the existence of mankind.

The recently held 12th MSZMP Congress stressed that retaining peace, avoiding another world war, is vital for mankind in our age. It reaffirmed that we need peace and security to fulfill the great objectives of our work of socialist construction. Therefore, we regard making a contribution to halting the arms race, which threatens world peace and imposes ever greater burdens, and reducing, as soon as possible, the level of armaments and the extent of the military confrontation, while retaining the balance of power which is the foundation of security, as being the most urgent task. A decisive prerequisite for this is the consolidation of the previous results of the Soviet-U.S. talks held on the limitation of strategic weapons systems, the implementation of the SALT II treaty and, on that basis, the initiation of talks aimed at further limitations. The interests of the peoples of Europe demand that, on the basis of the balance of power that has developed and keeping the principle of mutual security in mind, negotiations to prevent the deployment of additional nuclear weapons be started without delay.

To reduce the military confrontation in Europe, the possibilities already at hand should be utilized and additional new initiatives to that end should be supported. We are convinced that, through constructive efforts by all the participating countries, the Vienna negotiations' stalemate can be broken and the cause of an all-European conference to elaborate additional trust-strengthening measures and reduce military tension can be carried to success.

The seventies have proven that consolidation of European peace and security can be based only on normal relations and mutually beneficial ties between the continent's socialist and capitalist countries. According to experience, the people have benefited from the Helsinki Final Act. The development of relations among countries with different social systems has furthered understanding among peoples and the enhancement of their material and intellectual wealth. All nations of Europe would lose an immeasurable amount if a cold war would again replace the detente that has been established in their relationship.

Broad Collaboration, Concerted Action

Proceeding from our people's interests, the MSZMP is of the opinion that many-sided efforts must be made to retain and further develop the political, economic, cultural and other relations that are indispensable for a continuation of detente. In the future, as in the past years, the Hungarian People's Republic intends to pursue its activity to this end.

It is our party's firm conviction that the principles of peaceful coexistence and detente, and the requisities for their prevalence, must not diminish the right of peoples to choose the path of social advancement themselves, to struggle with all necessary means against oppression, and to achieve and consolidate their national independence. It is our position that the continuation of detente is not at variance with the assistance accorded by the socialist countries and other progressive forces to the cause of national liberation and revolution and the warding off of external imperialist intervention. The grave regional crises of the world can only be resolved in harmony with the interests of the peoples concerned, without intervention from outside. It must definitely be prevented that local conflicts be used as a pretext for demolishing the results of detente, or that such conflicts be expanded into conflicts on a world scale.

Action by the communist parties alone does not suffice to parry the dangers threatening world peace, and to consolidate international security. Historical experiences prove that the communists can only attain their national and international objectives with the active participation of the broad masses and in collaboration with other progressive and democratic forces. Also, the resolution of our party's 12th congress underscored that "the active conduct of all peace-loving forces opposing the aggravation of the international situation is necessary to parry the dangers threatening peace and the future of mankind."

It is our position that the worldwide cause of peace, national independence and social progress makes concerted action by the socialist community, the international workers class, the national liberation movement and the anti-imperialist forces of the developing world indispensable.

In Europe, it is particularly important for us to find possibilities for cooperation and joint acts with the socialist and social democratic parties that possess substantial government positions and considerable influence on the masses in the capitalist countries. We are convinced that the ideological disagreements and political differences that exist, now as before, between the two trends of the workers movement cannot hinder collaboration in the interests of peace, detente and disarmament. We are strengthened in this belief by the experiences gained by our party in the course of the dialogue and establishment of contacts with individual social democratic parties, as well as by the increased interest displayed in disarmament by the Socialist Internationale and some parties affiliated with it.

We must strive for a dialogue and the development of acts making an impact in the same direction, or perhaps joint acts with all parties, religious and other organizations and various movements that also identify themselves with the cause of peace. We can openly and unequivocally declare, without ideological reservations or political conditions, that we are prepared to act in concert with them for peace, disarmament and the prosperity of mankind.

We, all of us, must strive to mobilize the broadest masses and induce them to act in the interests of peace, and to prevent the return of the cold war, worldwide armament and aggressive and militarist endeavors.

With all its strength and means, the MSZMP intends to strive toward this end, Andras Gyenes concluded his speech.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV, OTHERS OFFER CONDOLENCES TO SFRY AMBASSADOR

AU061530 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 6 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, today expressed his condolences to the Yugoslav ambassador here in connection with the death of Josip Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia and president of the League of Yugoslav Communists.

Condolences were also expressed by Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and prime minister of Bulgaria; Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and first vice-president of the State Council; Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs; Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP; Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council; Mr Belcho Belchev, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgaro-Yugoslav commission for economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation and Bulgarian minister of finance, and Mr Angel Tsvetkov, deputy-chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

"For more than 40 years Comrade Tito headed the party of the Yugoslav communist and had great merits for the success of the national liberation struggle of the Yugoslav peoples against fascism and capitalism, for the construction of contemporary Socialist Yugoslavia. An outstanding statesman and politician, he was one of the founders and prominent workers of the non-aligned countries' movement. In these sad days for the communists and peoples of Yugoslavia the Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people express their confidence that friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples will develop and deepen in favour of peace and socialism", wrote the Bulgarian party and state leaders in the book of condolences.

GENERAL DZHUROV ISSUES ORDER ON 1 MAY CELEBRATION

AU051711 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 1 May 80 p 1

["Text" of order by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, on celebrating 1 May]

[Text] Comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Comrade workers, technicians engineers and employees of the military enterprises and offices!

Soldiers of the reserve forces!

The Bulgarian people and its soldiers, together with the working people throughout the world are festively celebrating 1 May--the combat holiday of labor and international workers solidarity.

This year the bright holiday is taking place under the strong influence of the festive celebration of the 110th birthday of Vladimir Ilich Lenin--the great theoretician, revolutionary, strategist and tactician of the international proletariat.

Under the banner of Leninism the workers class in the capitalist countries is participating in class struggles against exploitation and against the reactionary and war-loving policy of the bourgeoise governments and military-industrial trusts. The peoples liberated from the colonial yoke are struggling for economic independence, democracy and socialism.

Under the banner of Leninism the socialist community's countries achieved historic successes in the construction of the socialist and communist society. Their unity, friendship and cooperation are strengthening. The working people of our renovated socialist motherland are celebrating 1 May united and rallied around the BCP Central Committee led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and devote their knowledge and forces to the implementation of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and national party conference.

The workers of industry and agriculture, the specialists, and figures from the areas of science and culture proudly report their successes in the socialist competition at the 1 May celebrations. They are full of confidence in the future and express their readiness to implement the plans for 1980 and 1981. The imperialists and reactionary forces are confronting the strivings of the progressive people for peace, democracy and socialism with their policy of preparing a new war, aggression, and class and national oppression. Their attempts to smash the revolutionary movement, achieve military supremacy over the socialist community and change the balance of power in their favor never cease. In a sinister alliance with China the United States is leading an unbridled policy and actions aimed against detente, against the peoples struggling for freedom and independence. They are developing a broad slanderous campaign against the USSR and the socialist countries, distorting the foreign policy of the Bulgarian People's Republic and are attempting to create an atmosphere of distrust and discord among the Balkan Peninsula countries.

In the present complicated international situation Bulgarian soldiers fully support the foreign policy of the USSR, the Bulgarian People's Republic and the socialist community. They are constantly increasing their vigilance and combat readiness and strengthen their combat friendship and cooperation with the Warsaw Pact member-countries' armies, led by the invincible Soviet Army. Closely rallied around the party's April line, they are always ready to defend the achievements of the socialist community, the people's freedom and independence, and world peace.

Comrades soldiers and commanders, workers, specialists and military employees!

Soldiers of the reserve Forces!

I Greet you most cordially on 1 May--the holiday of labor and the working people's international solidarity. I wish you health, vitality and even greater successes in combat and political training. Develop the socialist competition in honor of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. Be always devoted to the party cause, brave, disciplined and fearless defenders of our dear socialist motherland--the Bulgarian People's Republic.

To mark 1 May--The holiday of the working people's international solidarity I order festive illuminations on 1 May in Sofia, our capital, and the cities of Plovdiv, Sliven and Varna.

Long live 1 May--the holiday of the working people's international solidarity in the struggle against imperialism, and for peace, democracy and socialism!
Long live the heroic and industrious Bulgarian people and the BCP--its all-recognized leader!
Long live the fraternal friendship and cooperation among the peoples of the socialist community led by the great USSR!
Long live the Bulgarian People's Republic--our dear socialist motherland!

Signed: Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense.

OFFICIALS TO ATTEND TITO'S FUNERAL; CONDOLENCE BOOK SIGNED

Funeral Delegation

LD061732 Prague CTK in English 1622 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Prague--A Czechoslovak party and state delegation, headed by Gustav Husak, communist party general secretary and Czechoslovak president, will attend the funeral of the late Yugoslav President and League of Communists Chairman Josip Broz Tito.

The delegation will further comprise party Presidium alternate member and Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Czechoslovak ambassador to Yugoslavia Oldrich Pavlovsky.

Book Signed

LD061706 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] A delegation of the highest party and government representatives led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, went to the Yugoslav Embassy in Prague today to express deep sympathy at the death of the chairman of the LCY and president, Josip Broz Tito. The delegation included Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, other members of the Presidium Milos Jakes, and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

A delegation of the Prague city party committee led by Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the city committee, also expressed condolences to Yugoslav Ambassador Miodrag Vlahovic.

The highest representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic also paid homage to the memory of the late chairman of the LCY and SFRY president, Josip Broz Tito, by signing the book of condolences at the Yugoslav consultate-general in Bratislava. These included members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka, as well as Viliam Salgovic, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council, and other representatives.

U.S. MARINE CORPS 'MILITARY ACTION' IN VIENNA REPORTED

AU051840 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 May 80 p 7

[CTK Vienna Dispatch: "U.S. Military Action in Downtown Vienna; Serious Violation of International Law; Government Representatives of Neutral Austria Have Condemned the Incident"]

[Text] Vienna, 30 April--A serious incident that threatened to trigger an armed conflict between members of the U.S. Marines on patrol inside the building of the U.S. Embassy and special detachments of Austrian police occurred in downtown Vienna.

At night, while an Austrian policeman was on sentry duty in front of the building, 16 armed members of the Marines arrived in cars at the embassy compound, jumped over the fence and broke into the grounds. Allegedly, they were supposed to simulate an attack on the diplomatic mission. It was only by chance that the policeman did not start firing at the unknown assailants but only sounded the emergency signal, whereafter a sizable police force was deployed.

Special detachments of the Austrian police that arrived at the embassy compound were getting ready to start a "rescue operation" when the order was revoked after a clarification of the situation was obtained. Observers stress that by holding what amounts to an exercise of military nature in the center of the Austrian capital, the members of the U.S. Marines grossly violated the provisions of international law, according to which they should guard exclusively the inside of the embassy.

Austrian Government circles have resolutely condemned the unlawful operation of the Americans. The paper ARBEITER ZEITUNG has published a statement by Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in which he said, among other things: "We are most concerned about what has happened." Minister of the Interior Erwin Lanc said that if the Austrian policeman began to fire at the assailants there would have been a tragedy.

USSR AMBASSADOR BOTVIN MEETS WITH CHNOUPEK, STROUGAL

Received by Chnoupek

LD051320 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received in Prague today Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. The two representatives examined certain questions concerning the further development of bilateral relations and exchanged views on topical international problems.

Received by Strougal

LD061726 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin in Prague today. They discussed a number of questions related to bilateral economic cooperation between the two countries.

KAPEK RECEIVES MOSCOW GORKOM DELEGATION

LD061414 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the city CPCZ committee in Prague, today received a delegation of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom which is attending the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. The delegation handed Comrade Kapek a message of greetings from the Moscow Gorkom to the party city committee in Prague on the liberation anniversary, and a picture of V.I. Lenin. Comrade Kapek conveyed cordial thanks to the Soviet Union and its heroic army for the liberation of Prague and our entire country. He also underscored the significance of friendship between the two capitals.

LENART RECEIVES SOVIET ARMY DELEGATION

LD062036 Prague in German to West Germany 1900 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received on Tuesday in Bratislava a delegation of the Soviet Army and the Soviet Committee of War Veterans led by General Aleksey Luchinskiy, hero of the Soviet Union.

The delegation is in Czechoslovakia to attend the festivities of the 25th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle waged by the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

Jozef Lenart emphasized at the meeting that the Czechoslovak people were deeply grateful to the Soviet Army for the freedom brought to it. He stressed the importance of the expansion and strengthening of fraternal relations and cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR.

FINLAND'S VIROLAINEN MEETS WITH OFFICIALS, DEPARTS

Received by Husak

LD061631 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and president of the republic, received at the Prague castle today an official parliamentary delegation of the Finnish Republic led by Johannes Virolainen, speaker of the Finnish parliament. Also present at the meeting was Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

During the friendly meeting they paid a high tribute to Czechoslovak-Finnish relations, which are developing favorably in all spheres of common interest for the benefit of the peoples of both countries. It was stated with satisfaction that there are no fundamental obstacles to further deepening of mutually advantageous relations, which can serve as an example of fruitful cooperation between countries with different social systems in the spirit of the conclusions of the Helsinki Conference of 1975.

Received by Strougal

LD061632 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The official parliamentary delegation of the Finnish Republic led by Johannes Virolainen, speaker of the Finnish parliament, was received in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier.

During the meeting it was emphasized that the foreign policies of both countries are similar in their orientation toward peaceful coexistence and cooperation among states and toward detente and disarmament.

Lubomir Strougal and Johannes Virolainen underlined the importance of the deepening of relations in economic cooperation, and said that for its further dynamic development there exist possibilities that will be for the benefit of the national economies of both Czechoslovakia and Finland.

Departure 6 May

LD062038 Prague CTK in English 2003 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Prague--The Finnish parliamentary delegation headed by Johannes Virolainen left for home after a five-day official visit to Czechoslovakia on Tuesday.

Before departure the speaker of the Finnish parliament told CETEKA that his talks with Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, Premier Lubomir Strougal and Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra confirmed that contacts between the two countries are good and can in many respects be an example of coexistence between states having different social systems.

We agreed that all states must now work for the further development of the policy of detente and international cooperation, for this policy to return not only to Europe, but also to other parts of the world, he stated.

The speaker stressed the need to consistently implement the Helsinki Conference final document, in order to increase confidence between European nations.

Johannes Virolainen appreciated the possibility to meet with deputies of Czechoslovak representative bodies, get acquainted with the work of the Czechoslovak people and see some industrial agricultural enterprises.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL

LD061744 Prague CTK in English 1615 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Jinorich Polednik received on Tuesday Elias Lati, member of the Syrian regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. The Syrian official, chairman of the Syrian-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, is a guest of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations.

BILAK, BENO RECEIVE PDRY'S MUTI, VIEWS EXCHANGED

LD062048 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Prague--Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, and Muhammad Salih Muti, Yemen Socialist Party (?Politburo) member and secretary, exchanged views here on Tuesday on the present situation in the world and the Middle East, and the latest developments in the international communist and worker's movement.

Muhammad Salih Muti brought with him a message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, for Gustav Husak, general secretary of the communist party and president of Czechoslovakia.

The Yemeni guest was also received by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, to discuss activities of the two fraternal parties and the development of their cooperation.

BILAK RECEIVES PEOPLE'S PARTY OF PANAMA DELEGATION

LD061358 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a delegation of the People's Party of Panama in Prague today, headed by Ruben Dario Sousa Batista, general secretary of the Central Committee.

The representatives of the two parties briefed each other about the work of the CPCZ and the People's Party of Panama. They also exchanged views on certain problems pertaining to the international situation and the activities of the international communist and workers' movement.

POLISH POWER MINISTER BARTOSZEWICZ ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD051300 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] A delegation of officials of the Polish Ministry of Power Industry and Nuclear Energy headed by Zbigniew Bartoszewicz, the minister, arrived in Czechoslovakia yesterday at the invitation of Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuel and energy. Both ministers will discuss questions concerning future mutual cooperation in the power industry, the linking of the 750 kw power grid to the northern sector and the assistance of the Polish People's Republic in the construction of the Prunerov II powerplant.

RUDE PRAVO LAUDS CSSR-USSR FRIENDSHIP

LD051014 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 5 May 80

[From the press review on CSSR-USSR relations]

[Text] RUDE PRAVO today carries an editorial article entitled "An Unbreakable Friendship" recalling that among the glorious days of May, in May 1970 the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was signed between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union which laid solid foundations for the further development of our close, fraternal relations with the Soviet Union. The newspaper recalls that this important historic document followed up the treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and postwar cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, which was concluded on 12 December 1943 in Moscow.

The 1970 treaty, RUDE PRAVO says, became a solid base for further intensification and consolidation of our alliance with the Soviet Union and for mutual cooperation. Our cooperation has been expanded in the political, economic and cultural areas and we are also taking joint steps in the international arena in the effort to secure peace and ensure the security of nations.

RUDE PRAVO cites specific examples to show the USSR's selfless assistance in the history of our nations and says that, in 1968 when antisocialist elements attempted to turn back the wheels of history and carry out a counterrevolutionary coup aimed at the destruction of socialism and the detachment of Czechoslovakia from the family of the fraternal countries, the Soviet Union's internationalist assistance prevented the realization of these dangerous plans. Once again the basic historic truth was verified--that the Soviet Union is our most loyal ally.

In conclusion, RUDE PRAVO's editorial article stresses that the close, fraternal cooperation, which has developed between the USSR and the CSSR is an example of international relations of a new type; relations based and developed on the solid ground of socialist internationalism. They are a significant contribution to strengthening the unity of the socialist community and contribute to the might of the forces of progress and peace the world over.

LENART ADDRESSES BRATISLAVA MAY DAY RALLY

AU051700 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 May 80 p 3

[Speech by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee, at the May Day rally in Bratislava; "The Building Feat Created Fills Us With Pride"]

[Text] Esteemed men and women comrades, dear Bratislava fellow-citizens, dear boys and girls:

I am very glad to be able to greet you most cordially on this glorious day in the name of the party, the Slovak National Council, the government and the National Front, and to congratulate you on our great holiday--the first of May.

We were looking forward to, and we were preparing ourselves for, the moment when we would again go out in the May Day parades to manifest our unity and our belonging to the working people of the world and to pay our respect to those whose work is creating all values.

We all feel this year that 1 May is an extraordinary day, a day of truly historic significance. This is because the whole progressive world is now celebrating the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birthday, and mankind is recalling the 35th anniversary of the freedom-loving nations' victory over fascism.

Yes, 35 years have passed since our people arose to a new free life after a long period of national and social bondage. In Bratislava, just as in Kosice, Banska Bystrica, Brno and Ostrava, we went out into the streets for the first time as free people; we freely expressed the determination to build a new and socially just life, to build the world of free labor, brotherhood and understanding among nations and people, the world of peace.

Today, 35 years later, we say with gratification and confidence that we have fulfilled, and are fulfilling, the great hopes which we had set out that time.

Several days ago we recalled also here in Bratislava the never-dreamed-of upsurge which this city had experienced since May 1945, the face lift it has undergone, the growth of its economic potential, the change of its social structure, the improvement of its material and cultural standards and the radical change in the life of its citizens.

The transformation of Bratislava and of all cities and villages, the transformation of Slovakia and of our entire homeland are inseparably bound to the historical victory of the Soviet Union, which opened the path to a happy life also for our own peoples. This transformation is linked with its assistance which we felt, and feel, in good and bad times, and with its protection for our people's peaceful building work.

That is also why even at this moment our first and most sincere greetings belong to the Soviet Union, our liberator; they belong to the Soviet people who, under the leadership of the Leninist party, are building communism, defending peace and marching at the head of the struggle for mankind's happier life.

Our greetings of gratitude belong to the CPCZ, which was, and is, wisely leading our people in the building of a new life. Our greetings belong to the founding members of the party, to the fighters against fascism, to partisans and soldiers. They belong to the members of the people's militia, to the merited builders of our fatherland.

The 35 years that have passed since the liberation were only a brief period in history, but the feat we have accomplished during this period fills us with pride and confidence.

In our fatherland we have built a society, in which working man is the ruler and manager. We have elevated the production forces in every way, increased industrial production 12 times, and agricultural production more than twice. We have developed a true democracy, a socialist democracy, which has opened a broad scope for the people's initiative and which is the source of our system's strength.

We have fulfilled and are fulfilling the purpose of our struggles--to improve the working people's life. Our society guarantees for everybody the right to have and to receive a just remuneration, the right of education and leisure, the right of health and maternity protection and the right of old-age security.

Our country is the happy socialist homeland of the free nations of Czechs and Slovaks and of the nationalities living here, all having equal rights. The historical victory of the CPCZ's nationality policy is our Slovakia, which has become a modern, comprehensively developed and equal part of the state and which is making an increasingly significant and growing contribution to the welfare of the entire CSSR.

All this testifies to the great advantages of socialism and of fraternal cooperation with the socialist countries. It is conclusive proof that our working people have proved to be better masters of economy than the former classes of exploiters.

The results achieved both encourage and inspire us. At the same time they establish conditions enabling us to solve purposefully the next historical task, which emanates from the building of advanced socialism--the task of comprehensively raising the effectiveness of production and the quality of all work.

The enemies of our people, the imperialist centers and their propagandists, who already have to admit that we have mastered the tasks of industrialization, are now predicting that we will not solve the tasks of quality and effectiveness.

And even here in our country we have doubters who underrate our abilities and succumb to pessimism and passivity.

We repudiate the prophecies of Western propagandists, as well as all skeptical moods, because we are convinced that we must, and can, embark on this struggle and also that have sufficient strength and every possibility for its successful outcome.

After all, we have an advanced and strong material-technical base. In Slovakia, too, we have an advanced scientific-research base. The professional skill and experience of our workers, cooperative farmers and the intelligentsia have made unparalleled progress. We also have a talented youth, which is eager to achieve things.

Thus we have every prerequisite for achieving a swift and pronounced progress in fulfilling the party's strategic line and for raising the production efficiency and quality of work to the standard required at present. And it is exactly for the sake of all this that even today we must make a more efficient and rational use of all factors and utilize them tomorrow even better.

We will achieve this if, in the spirit of the well-considered resolution of the party and government on the set of measures for improving the management, we will improve planning and incentives; achieve better links between the basic all-social interests and the interests of working collectives; and see to it that evaluations of workers emphatically stimulate good, creative work at the expense of average and slapdash work.

We will achieve this if we will emphatically strive to overcome conservatism and routine work, enhance the responsibility of every person for the sector entrusted to him and tighten up discipline.

We will achieve this if we will enterprisingly, and with an understanding corresponding to our times, utilize all the great opportunities provided for the acceleration of our advance by the recently signed agreement on cooperation and specialization with the Soviet Union. The effective development of our economy depends on the way we will be joining forces with the Soviet Union and making use of the knowledge and achievements of its scientific-research potential.

And finally, men and women comrades, we will achieve progress in quality and efficiency if we will set out to accomplish the new tasks--with our present experience, abilities and professional skill--with the same will, enthusiasm and persistance with which we proceeded in effecting industrialization and collectivization.

To work in this creative and responsible way every day; to achieve palpably better results in every sector; to have healthy ambition; to achieve the summits of world science and technology--this is the patriotic, revolutionary task of our times. This lies in the interests of our society, of every family and every citizen!

Men and women comrades: Our May Day is a happy and encouraging holiday also because we can celebrate it with positive results, which we achieved in the development of national economy in the course of last year and also during the first months of this year.

We express our appreciation and gratitude for the great devotion of the workers, technicians and executives, who had corrected the shortfalls caused by the disaster last year, and who continue stepping up their creative efforts.

We honor the new and most remarkable feats of the working people's initiative, developed in honor of the 35th liberation anniversary in factories, cooperatives, building sites and other working places.

True, our main concern is, and must be, to direct this powerful force above all toward quality and efficiency. Not even in Bratislava are we succeeding in this to the desired extent. That is why we value all the more those collectives that have taken this path. We greet the working people of Meopta, whose merit it is that more than 80 percent of their products are rated grade one in quality. We also greet the working people of Tesla, who are striving to honorably uphold the banner of quality.

Our May Day greetings also belong to the collectives of Slovnaft and the Dimitrov plant, who had cut down the costs and increased the percentage of high-quality products within the framework of the "management experiment."

We honor the meritorious work of builders, who handed over additional thousands of new apartments and building projects in Bratislava last year. We appreciate the contribution made to this by the builders of the east, central and west Slovak regions. However, we are still worried about quality. [paragraph continues]

We are convinced that it is within the power of our builders to prevent the citizens' happiness over new apartments from being dimmed by leaky windows, cracks, and other incomplete work, and to overcome the lag in the comprehensive equipping of housing settlements. We are convinced that they will make every effort in this direction.

We express the conviction that the people working in Bratislava's plants, organizations and institutions will step up--for the sake of successfully fulfilling this year's tasks--their efforts to achieve high quality and efficiency and to implement new approaches in management.

In placing creative work on a high pedestal we want to learn from the examples of new heroes of socialist labor. We cordially greet those who have received these honorary titles--Comrade Lagova, workshop head in Vrbove; Comrade Blchac, chairman of the Unified Cooperative Farm in Liptovsky Ondrej; Comrade Ciger, printer from Martin; Comrade Karlovsky, miner from Rudnant; and Comrade Zachar, academician from Bratislava. We also sincerely congratulate the new national artists: the recipients of the Klement Gottwald state prize and all award winners.

Men and women comrades: While reviewing the achieved successes we also manifest our firm resolve to defend peace and real democracy, to fight for social progress. We manifest this resolve in the awareness that the cause of peace, democracy and progress enjoys powerful support in the world.

We greet our class brothers and comrades in the countries of the socialist community, which is the main force of peace and mankind's progress.

Our greetings belong to the heroic people of victorious and united Vietnam; to the people of Laos, who have consolidated their power; and to the people of Kampuchea, who have liquidated the criminal Pol Pot regime.

We take the side of the people of Afghanistan who, with the USSR's international assistance, are defending, and will succeed in defending, their revolution and their sovereignty; and our sympathies belong to Iran, which has overthrown the shah's monarchy.

We congratulate the patriots of Zimbabwe on their victory.

Our sympathies belong to the revolutionary people of Nicaragua and El Salvador.

We greet the communists and all patriots of Portugal, who are defending the achievements of the people's revolution; we greet all comrades in the capitalist and developing countries who are fighting for social progress and peace.

We witness how the world reaction wants to frustrate the results of detente, change the correlation of forces in its favor and halt the world revolutionary process. And this is why, esteemed fellow-citizens, our voice for peace resounds, and must resound, firmly and more resolutely than before.

U.S. imperialism is unwinding a new round of armament, deploying new kinds of mass-destruction weapons in Western Europe and strengthening its armed units on all continents.

It is striving to conceal its aggressive plans behind slogans that were discr dited long ago, slogans about some kind of "Soviet threat." In the crusading campa gn against the Soviet Union these circles have sunk so low that they have launched a campaign for boycotting the Olympic games in Moscow. But who is really threatening peace and the people's security? It is the United States, which together with the Chinese hegemonists, is waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan. [paragraph continues]

It is concentrating armed forces on Iran's borders and it has embarked on an airborne adventure against Tehran. It is deploying intervention units on the territories of many other states.

The risky and hysterical policy of the U.S. imperialist circles is threatening a reckless military conflict. That is also why it is not finding adequate support among the allies in Western Europe, and is causing concern even inside the United States itself.

It must be said, however, that this policy--a policy on the brink of war--had failed once before, and has no hope today, when the strength and influence of the Soviet Union and the countries of socialism, together with the workers, democratic and entire peace movement, have grown to an unprecedented extent. Against the "doctrine" of war hysteria and feverish armament the Soviet Union sets up the "doctrine" of a consistent fight for peace and security in the world. New proof of this is the realistic disarmament program contained in Comrade Gromyko's letter to the UN secretary general. The main thing is to preserve, consolidate and develop also in the eighties all the positive aspects achieved in the past decade in the limitation of feverish armaments.

Our party, the government and all our people fully endorse this policy and support it with all their might. We are determined to do our utmost to extend the results achieved in the political detente also to the military sphere. We have also demonstrated our stand at the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties and we want to fruitfully contribute to the common fight of all advocates of peace and security in Europe. We will do everything to thwart the plans of the imperialist forces to turn Europe again into a bloody battlefield. We will do everything to make Europe a continent of lasting peace.

Allow me, esteemed men and women comrades, to congratulate you again on our great holiday and to wish you new successes in work and good health!

Long live 1 May!

Let us apply our honest creative work to enable our dear fatherland to continue to flourish and grow stronger!

Long live the well-proven leader of our people, the CPCZ!

Glory to the memorable 35th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation, glory to our liberator--the Soviet Union!

Long live peace, let it consolidate and win!

IMPORTANCE OF PARIS MEETING APPEAL FOR PEACE STRESSED

AU051712 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 May 80 p 7

[Article by Zdenek Horeni and Zdenek Porybny in the column "We Comment": "In the Front Ranks of the Struggle for Peace"]

[Text] An appeal that has the potential to become the beginning of a new stage in the all-popular struggle for peace and disarmament has now spread to the whole of Europe from the city that was the birthplace of the initiative which started the glorious tradition of May Day festivities as a form of joint actions of the working people 90 years ago.

The communist and workers parties whose representatives met in Paris on 28 and 29 April appeal to leftwing, socialist, social democratic and other democratic forces, and to religious and other movements with the offer to concentrate forces in a wide "popular front" against the threat of war. The final document of the Paris meeting, which called "for peace and disarmament," lists the specific tasks of this peace effort: to jointly fight against the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, for the ratification of the SALT II treaty and a continuation of talks on a further reduction of strategic arms, for the creation of zones free of nuclear arms, for the convocation of a European conference on military detente and disarmament and so forth.

When the preparations for the Paris meeting were still in process there resounded some voices terming the communists' attempts to confer on urgent questions of the struggle for peace "sectarianism," as an attempt to solve those questions in isolation from other forces of peace.

That is an unjust and an unsubstantiated assertion.

On Tuesday [29 April] in the Meridien Hotel Comrade Georges Marchais countered objections from the French communists as the coorganizers of the Paris meeting, and also from other participating parties when he said that "we have no other ambition" other than to be in the front ranks of the struggle for a lasting world peace.

Communists do not intend to monopolize the struggle for peace and the appeal for the Paris meeting demonstrates with sufficient persuasiveness the readiness of the communist movement to conduct a broad dialogue and to stage joint actions on the largest possible mass basis.

However, the communist movement openly avows its responsibility of the vanguard of the all-popular struggle for peace.

In that respect there is a link between the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties of 1976 and the Paris meeting of the overwhelming majority of those parties in 1980. It was precisely the Berlin conference that called for "a new active endeavor of communist and workers parties, all democratic and peaceful forces, the broad public and people's masses of our continent" in the interest of making the process of detente irreversible.

It is, therefore, significant that the communist parties not only consulted each other and formulated the appeal to European nations in Paris but that they are also suggesting a new concrete action. The representative meeting of delegates of the European public on questions pertaining to the implementation of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on European security and cooperation, proposed by the Communist Party of Finland, could be such an action. That could be in the form of a far-reaching dialogue.

On Wednesday [30 April] the Paris paper LE MATIN DE PARIS reproached the appeal from Paris for "taking all the positions defended by the Sovie. Union since the beginning of the year." The bourgeois press wants to insinuate that the Paris meeting was, in fact, "needed" by the Soviet Union.

Naturally, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are developing extensive peace initiatives at various levels. They were recently summed up in concise form in Andrey Gromyko's letter to the UN secretary general. The letter recalls in 23 points the previous major peace and disarmament initiatives of the socialist countries, initiatives that indicate the basic directions which mankind should focus its efforts on in the eighties.

How should we reply to the objection that the Paris initiative was "needed by the Soviet Union"? Perhaps only by saying something that is, by the way, generally known: The stability of peace in Europe is desired by the nations of the Soviet Union, France and Czechoslovakia as well as by the people of Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia, Great Britain and of other countries in Europe and outside Europe.

It was stressed at the Paris meeting that in calling for cooperation with noncommunist forces the communist parties do not pose the question in such a way that it is necessary to join the policy of the socialist countries. The question only is: Should one cooperate in the interest of political and military detente as proposed by communists, or act against detente as it is being done by the NATO Pact, led by the present U.S. administration? That is why the warning resounded in the debate that it is an illusion to believe that by pursuing a policy of "equal distance" to NATO and to the Warsaw Pact it is possible to resolve the question of war and peace in favor of peace.

The nature of the two military groupings is, after all, diametrically different and antithetical.

We are not betraying any secret when we say that the attempts to disorient and confuse the public opinion in the interest of anticommunist and antipeace forces were also discussed at the Paris meeting. Those attempts aimed against the socialist countries and the revolutionary movement are inspired and encouraged by the imperialist strategists of psychological warfare. They are making use especially of the powerful voice of the Western bourgeois information media.

It is an attempt to deceive the nations in such complicated and weighty questions as peace and war. The communist parties that assembled in Paris agree in that it is necessary to strengthen the resistance to those slanderous campaigns of disinformation. They agree that it is an important political and ideological task, without the solution of which it would not be possible to be fully successful in the struggle for peace and disarmament.

On this occasion we, Czechoslovak communists, are entitled to recall a speech delivered by Klement Gottwald in Paris in 1937, a speech that is not well known in our country. The Spanish war, in which German, Italian and Spanish fascism joined forces, was raging at that time. That was why representatives of many communist parties assembled in Paris to confer on the situation and on joint antiwar actions. That was also why Gottwald went to Paris. According to the preserved minutes of that meeting our party's representative pilloried in his speech the "blindness and deafness" of the bourgeois governments in Europe that were closing their eyes to the threat of war posed by fascists. He drew attention to the fact that, on the contrary, those governments were doing what Hitler and Mussolini expected. The declaration of that Paris meeting became a voice that warned that the German and Italian fascists did not pose a threat just to Spain....

The present Paris meeting warns, therefore, with absolute justification, against modern blindness and deafness when it recalls that in World War II the nations of Europe paid dearly for "learning the value of peace."

And this universal experience--which is valid equally for the people of Eastern, Western, southern and northern parts of Europe--must not be forgotten. The appeal from Paris, which also bears the symbolic signature of our party, is all the more urgent. For implementation, it really is necessary to concentrate the greatest possible forces of peace-loving mankind.

HONECKER TO LEAD DELEGATION TO TITO'S FUNERAL

LD061108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1037 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Berlin--A party and state delegation from the GDR led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, will attend the funeral ceremonies in Belgrade of Josip Broz Tito. The members of the delegation are: Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and Gerhard Hahn, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the GDR to the SFRY.

SINDERMANN INTERVIEWED ON GDR-JAPANESE RELATIONS

AU051910 East Berlin HORIZONT in German Issue No 18/80 pp 3-4

[Apparent text of interview granted to HORIZONT by Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR People's Chamber president, date and place unspecified--"GDR-Japan: Good Relations and Favorable Prospects"]

[Text] [Question] Comrade President, you visited Japan at the beginning of April as the head of a delegation of the GDR People's Chamber. What is the significance of this visit and its results in view of the increasingly complicated international situation?

[Answer] In extending the invitation to us, the Japanese side--just like us--proceeded from the fact that the contacts between the parliaments are of great significance for the shaping of bilateral relations in all fields. Thus, both in the upper and in the lower houses we meet with the obvious wish that our visit promote further progress in the deepening of mutual relations.

Mr Hirokichi Nadao, president of the lower house, expressly underlined this fact by stating that our visit was of great significance for the growing understanding between our states, reaching beyond the links between the two parliaments. He said that people in Japan know very well that the GDR strives to promote international cooperation and to work for the preservation of world peace--an assessment which was made time and again by our Japanese interlocutors.

We agreed with our hosts that there exists an inescapable obligation, especially for the parliaments, to do everything possible for the development of mutually advantageous relations, especially at a time when certain circles are fueling tensions. Proceeding from an identical or similar assessment of the complex international situation, we fully agreed in stating that the further and all-round expansion of our bilateral relations also assumes an exemplary role on the international level that is not to be underestimated.

This undoubtedly also explains the weight the Japanese side attributed to this visit, which was reflected in the fact that we were able to have talks with all leading personalities of the government and the parties represented in parliament.

[Question] There are traditional friendly relations between the GDR and Japan. How was the level of these bilateral relations assessed by your hosts?

[Answer] The level attained in bilateral relations was assessed highly by our hosts. [paragraph continues]

This positive assessment, however, does not only apply to economic cooperation, but also to other fields, such as the cultural exchange. As you know, simultaneously with our delegation our capital's German state opera company also visited Japan for a successful tour.

In praising the mutually advantageous cooperation between the GDR and Japan, that is to say states with different social systems, the Japanese side repeatedly pointed out that the foreign policy of Japan since the end of the World War II has been oriented towards strengthening peace and expanding relations with all states. In this endeavor, the contacts with the GDR had assumed an important task. It had also served to increase Japan's role in world politics. Since Japan's foreign trade is extensive and since its economic stability can only be safeguarded in peace, it is only logical that it wants to do everything possible for detente and the preservation of world peace.

These views which were unanimously uttered by all our interlocutors, were always linked to the expressed wish to further expand the existing good relations. We were able to point out that during his talk at the Japanese stand at the Leipzig spring fair Comrade Erich Honecker illustrated the GDR's position by stating that in our view all possibilities for the further expansion of these relations are given.

[Question] How do you assess in this context the existing continuous contacts between the parliaments of the two countries, the development of which has been closely connected with the work of the parliamentary friendship groups in the People's Chamber and in the Japanese parliament?

[Answer] It is certainly interesting to point out that there has been a Japanese-GDR parliamentary friendship group for some time in the Japanese upper house. It comprises 146 members. It works on the basis of its own statute and sees its task in leading a continuous exchange of views with the people's representatives of the highest parliamentary body of the GDR with the aim of creating understanding for the problems of the other side, disseminating information on our countries and their cooperation and thus deepening the confidence between the two states.

This also shows that in the Japanese upper house--and in the lower house, too--there is great interest in deepening the mutual parliamentary contacts. We are especially indebted to Mr Nabeshima, who as chairman of the parliamentary friendship group in the upper house deserves credit for this favorable development and who by his work has also helped to establish partnership relations between the town of Arita in Saga Prefecture, the center of the Japanese porcelain industry, and the city of Meissen. This for example also enabled the preparation of an exhibition of Meissen porcelain, which certainly will find an interested public in the next months in various Japanese towns. Despite the fact that our states belong to different social systems and therefore hold different views on some questions of international politics, which is only understandable, the Japanese parliamentarians, just like ourselves, proceed from the fact that the increasing familiarity between our peoples, their knowledge about the economy, culture and traditions represent an element uniting the nations, which must be promoted.

In this spirit we welcome the fact that the heads of all the parties represented in the Japanese parliament in their talks with us stressed the wish to send delegations to the GDR and to get acquainted with the achievements of our country. As far as the GDR-Japan parliamentary friendship group headed by Deputy Hans Modrow is concerned, they will undoubtedly continue to use all possibilities in order to shape the relations with the different parties represented in the Japanese parliament even more closely, along with the general parliamentary contacts.

I am all in favor of seeing that the existing friendship groups dedicate continuous attention to maintain and expand the contacts in this spirit.

[Question] In your numerous political talks, what interest emerged on your partners' side with regard to the further shaping of relations between our two states?

[Answer] As I said already, we encountered not only understanding, but also interest for the further development of the mutual relations in all the talks we had.

Our interlocutors without exception pointed to the fact that our two industrialized states, industrially highly developed and at the same time strongly dependent on raw materials, naturally must attribute high significance to mutually advantageous cooperation with all states, irrespective of different social systems.

In this context I would like to emphasize the talk with Prime Minister Ohira with whom we fully agreed on basic questions of the preservation of peace, the enforcement of peaceful coexistence and disarmament on the basis of equal security. The Japanese head of government stated that the variety of views on the international situation can be broken down to two tendencies: one to confrontation, and one which strives for cooperation on an international level. He assured us that his country will continue to strive for the elimination of confrontations. Japan had relied on its military power in its earlier history; this, however, had turned out to be an unfit means for foreign policy, he said. After the World War II, however, Japan put increasing emphasis on its economic power, and, proceeding from its historic experience, it is now interested in securing its economic stability. From this came Japan's interest in the securing of world peace and in disarmament, for which it will do everything in its power.

All our interlocutors attributed their interest in the further expansion of the relations between our two states to this striving.

It was a great satisfaction for us to feel time and again that our republic and the successes achieved by our people are enjoying great esteem in Japan. The Japanese side also stated that the relations between the GDR and Japan are developing without specific problems, a fact that is advantageously reflected in the economic and cultural exchange.

[Question] If one sums up the political talks you had, in what areas are there especially good possibilities and prospects for the further development of this cooperation? How do you assess the mutual benefit of a further deepening of economic relations?

[Answer] In the development of our mutual relations, which is indeed without problems, we have now reached a level which enables us to put this cooperation on a firm contractual basis. Our proposals for the conclusion of a long-term trade agreement, a treaty on scientific-technical cooperation and a navigation and cultural agreement, met with great understanding on behalf of Prime Minister Ohira and Foreign Minister Okita. The representatives of the political parties represented in parliament also expressed their intention of supporting efforts in this direction.

Our delegation also had the opportunity to talk with Foreign Minister Okita on the further intensification of the political consultations between our states, especially between their foreign ministries. We emphasized that such consultations are especially urgent in view of the international problems which are by no means becoming less complicated and which our two states will face also in the future. [paragraph continues]

The joint communique agreed on after the visit to Japan by our foreign minister, Comrade Fischer, in 1977, provides for the all-round expansion of such relations by both sides. We were happy that Mr Okita also welcomed increased political consultations with the GDR, and we were pleased to hear that he is ready to visit our republic, accepting the invitation extended to him.

[Question] The delegation headed by you also visited Japanese industrial enterprises. What were your impressions, and what were the lessons for our economic efforts?

[Answer] We had the opportunity to visit two enterprises among the biggest ones in Japan; namely, a steel factory of the Nippon steel corporation in Sakai and the Matsushita television and electronics factory. Despite the fact that we were not a delegation of specialists for these production branches, we were able to state that both factories excel in their high scientific level of technology and production. Many production processes are computer controlled and show a high degree of uninterrupted, continuous operation. The use of industrial machines is impressive, in my view, having reached a remarkable level in these companies.

It was very important for us to learn how great the efforts of the Japanese industry are for lowering the consumption of energy and raw materials. In the steel corporation visited by us, for example, crude oil is increasingly being replaced by the cheaper hard coal. In the production of television sets, the use of new parts and new technologies has effected a 30-percent saving in energy in the operation of those television sets.

This technological and technical policy of the Japanese industry offers interesting possibilities for cooperation. The striving for increasingly higher efficiency is an incentive for our economic policy, too; it goes without saying that it has to be adapted to our socialist production conditions.

Summing up, I would like to say that we were very impressed by the high technological level in the enterprises visited by us.

[Question] Could the relations between the GDR and Japan, two states with different social systems, be called exemplary for the application of the principle of peaceful coexistence? What significance do they assume in view of the striving for political and military detente and thus for the preservation of peace?

[Answer] Indeed, during our political talks our Japanese hosts more than once expressed the view that the relations between our two states could be called exemplary for the application of the principle of peaceful coexistence. One might say that a marked rejection of the confrontation tendencies in the international politics and of the development of new centers of crisis in the world could be felt on the part of our partners.

It is neither my task nor my intention to assess the significance assumed by the bilateral relations between our two states in international politics, but I can say one thing with emphasis: These relations between two states with different social systems, which have developed and are further expanding a fruitful and problem-free cooperation on the basis of their historical experience and their interest in world peace, could at least serve as an inspiring example for many countries.

SOVIET PLANES, CREWS ASSIST DURING AGRICULTURAL TASKS

AU051805 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3/4 May 80 p 2

["USSR Pilots at Work: Valuable Assistance in Agricultural Production Cooperatives and State Farms in Spreading Fertilizer and Protecting Plants"]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Soviet agricultural plane crews with 50 aircraft of the AN-2 type and 3 helicopters are now supporting the pilots of the GDR agricultural flight service in agricultural chemical operations in socialist agriculture. The specialists from the friendly country are mainly employed on the second spraying of nitrogen fertilizer on grain areas. The helicopter crews are fighting pests at horticultural centers.

The Soviet agricultural pilots want to achieve 135 flight hours with each aircraft during their stay and process an average of 39.1 hectares per flight hour. Aeroflot has processed from the air a total of more than 1.4 million hectares of agricultural lands in the years 1973-79, a figure which will rise to 1.7 million when this year's operations are completed.

SOVIET CULTURAL OFFICERS SEEN OFF BY MUECKENBERGER, HAGER

AU051622 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 May 80 p 8

[Summary] The delegation of former cultural and educational officers of SMAD [Soviet Military Administration in Germany] which had visited the GDR at the invitation of the Presidium of the Cultural League and the Central Presidium of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship, was cordially seen off in Berlin on Thursday by Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member, who paid tribute to the Soviet Union's fraternal aid to the GDR and to the personal work of the former cultural and educational officers. The delegation had been received on Wednesday by Kurt Hager, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, who emphasized the outstanding merits of the officers who, together with eminent German cultural workers, had paved the way for the development of the socialist German national culture in the GDR.

Michail Sokolov, head of the Soviet delegation, former head of the SMAD publishing company and chief editor of the TAEGLICHE RUNDSCHAU said he was deeply impressed by the achievements of the GDR's youth and its women.

ARMY, BORDER TROOP FESTIVITIES ON ANNIVERSARY REPORTED

AU060919 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 May 80

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Numerous events and competitions on the 35th liberation anniversary by military leadership organs, units of the National People's Army and GDR Border Troops were held in the spirit of close comradeship in class and arms over the weekend. Together with their friends from the Soviet "regiment next door" the army members and border soldiers commemorated those historic May days of 1945 when the Soviet Army dealt the death blow to Hitlerite fascism in the battle of Berlin and liberated the German people. In the military competitions and sport events, the brothers in arms measured their forces and made many new friendships in arms.

NVA TOPIC OF WARSAW PACT COLLOQUIUM IN DRESDEN

AU051800 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3/4 May 80 p 10

[Responsibility of the National People's Army, NVA, in the Alliance of Fraternal Countries: Colloquium on the 35th Anniversary of the Warsaw Pact"]

[Text] The resolute defense of peace and socialism against the forces of imperialism which are stepping up their course of aggression is leveling new demands on the fraternal armies united in the Warsaw Pact and on their fighting strength and combat-readiness. This was one of the final conclusions drawn at the international colloquium at Dresden's Friedrich Engels Military Academy which dealt with the topicality of Lenin's tenets about the collective military protection of socialism and the NVA's responsibility within the combined armed forces of the coalition.

Lt Gen Professor Hans Wiesner, chief of the academy, in his opening speech proceeded from Lenin's demand for a close military and economic alliance among the peoples building socialism and the further consolidation of the alliance of the European socialist states concluded 25 years ago. The strengthening of its defense power and the peace initiatives which again and again spring from the alliance are characteristics of a policy which displays the dialectic connection between socialism and peace.

Lt Gen Ernst Hampf, deputy chief of the NVA's Main Political Administration, and other speakers in the discussion dealt with the decisive role of men in the armed struggle and the increased demands on the officers as political educators, military instructors and creative troop leaders. The best results of combat training leading to a higher combat-readiness, he noted, are the armed forces' decisive contribution to the struggle for peace. He listed 4 points of main emphasis for political work: a realistic Marxist-Leninist concept of the world; development of a fighting morale that is marked by steadfastness and confidence in victory; the deepening of the internationalist nature of socialist national defense; and a concept of the enemy which is specific and grounded on class features.

Lt Gen Prof. Dr. Nikitin of Moscow's V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy as well as representatives of the other fraternal armies extensively explained in their speeches the new dimensions of socialist national defense which exceed the framework of one state.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND VIEWS CONCLUSION OF PARTY CARD EXCHANGE

AU051807 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3/4 May 80 p 2

["Verification of SED Party Documents Concluded: A Good Basis for the Road to the 10th Party Congress"]

[Text] On 30 April the action for verification of the party documents and the orderly registration of the party members and candidate members in the SED was concluded, in keeping with the decision of the 11th session of the Central Committee. For 2 months the earnest interviews, combined with the verification and their evaluation, primarily determined internal party life. The tasks were discussed thoroughly and comprehensively that ensue for each party organization from the 11th Central Committee session as well as from Erich Honecker's report made before the first secretaries of the Kreis leaderships. Experiences, proposals as well as personal matters and future tasks of each comrade were deliberated on as well.

It may be said even today: The verification of documents was turned into a great forum of internal party democracy, as the mobilization of all forces in order to cope and keep in pace with the greater tasks of the eighties.

At the same time the verification constitutes a significant event in our country's social life and was at the center of the public's attention, and the main topic of numerous publications. From the reportage, articles, reports, interviews and contributions of the first secretaries of the SED Kreis leaderships, published by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, it can be seen that roughly every second fellow struggler in our combat alliance has made constructive and very specific suggestions in the personal interviews. The number of currently available pledges and proposals totals almost one million. Every second comrade in the combine enterprises has a new or finalized party assignment for the solving of definite key tasks. What a tremendous creative force is behind these cold figures!

The party leaderships also have combined the careful gathering of all proposals with the expeditious implemention and utilization of all suggestions from the very beginning. The labor collectives, trade union groups, FDJ youth brigades and many other social forces were included in the pertinent discussions. The fact that it was possible in many enterprises to affect the highest monthly production this year in March and April can certainly be seen as being connected to all this. Among many crews the competition for exceeding the national economic plan this year by about two daily production outputs with essentially unchanged funds and acquired concrete shape as a result of many new initiatives during the internal party action.

The realization of the pledges one after another, the generalization of the best experiences and most valuable findings now are of a particular significance, because the best things of today shall become social norms in preparation for the 10th party congress. This is what Erich Honecker stated at the deliberation with the first Kreis secretaries.

The membership meetings which are taking place these weeks in all basic organizations for the evaluation of the verification of documents and of the personal interviews are also serving this purpose. They will be able to draw up a balance sheet for their scope of activities showing that the fighting strength of the party branches has further increased; that their affinity with the masses has grown and that all the members of our combat alliance are approaching the solution of the new tasks with a firm confidence in the Central Committee's policy; that the political-ideological work has become more offensive and specific; that the struggle for the fulfillment of the national economic plan has even more strongly become the determining motive of the comrades' actions and that they regard their place of work as their field of main struggle and that internal party life has gained in terms of standards, vitality and constructiveness.

All in all, it can be said that there is a good basis for us on our road to the 10th SED Congress.

BRIEFS

ROMESH CHANDRA IN BERLIN--Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, met with Manfred Feist, SED Central Committee member on Saturday [3 May] in Berlin for a friendly exchange of views on the present international situation and topical questions of the peace movement. Romesh Chandra left on the same day for Budapest to participate in the meeting of the Presidium of the World Peace Council. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 May 80 p 4 AU]

KADAR TO LEAD DELEGATION TO TITO FUNERAL

LD061738 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Budapest--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and member of the Presidential Council, will head the Hungarian party and state delegation to the funeral of Tito, Yugoslav head of state.

Press Obituaries on Tito

AU061322 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG, MAGYAR HIRLAP, MAGYAR NEMZET and NEPSZAVA in Hungarian on 5 May carry unattributed obituaries on Yugoslav President Tito, of 1,400, 1,000, 1,100 and 750 words respectively, all of which are entitled "Josip Broz Tito; 1892-1980" and all of which laud him as an outstanding personality of the international communist and workers movement. The NEPSZABADSAG obituary is the only one to contain a reference to Tito's break from the communist bloc, which states: "A complex situation had developed following the 1948--and, subsequently, particularly the 1949--resolution of the Information Bureau. The 1949 resolution appraised the dissenting Yugoslav concept as a deviation from the path of socialism, and the principled debate was soon replaced by accusations. The Western powers tried to use the disagreements to their own advantage. With the assistance of the CPSU, the situation, which had caused many difficulties in relations between Yugoslavia and the socialist countries, was successfully resolved in 1955."

MAROTHY, KISZ DELEGATION LEAVE FOR MOSCOW

LD051704 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, Kisz, has left for Moscow. The delegation, led by Laszlo Marothy, member of the party Politburo and first secretary of the Kisz Central Committee, will pay an official, friendly visit to the Soviet capital at the invitation of the Leninist Komsomol.

KADAR, LOSONCZI, LAZAR CONGRATULATE AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL

LD271328 Budapest MTI in English 0615 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Budapest, April 26 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, cabled their greetings to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and prime minister, on occasion of his country's national day, the 2nd anniversary of the victory of the revolution.

LEADERS THANK ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU061038 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Apr 80 p 4

[Cable from Hungarian leaders Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar to Romania's Nicolae Ceausescu and Ilie Verdet thanking them for congratulations on Hungary's national day]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, the government and Hungarian people, we thank you and the Romanian people for the friendly wishes extended to us on the 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation, our national holiday.

We are convinced that relations of cooperation between our parties and peoples will continue to strengthen, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We take this opportunity to wish the people of the Socialist Republic of Romania new successes in building socialism.

[Signed] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

KRUPP PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT, LEAVES BUDAPEST

LD061022 Budapest MTI in English 0622 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 5 (MTI)--Berthold Beitz, president of the board of supervision of the Krupp works in the FRG, held talks in Hungary at the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress. Berthold Beitz was received by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, as well as by Vice Premier Istvan Huszar, president of the National Planning Office. Berthold Beitz held talks with Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress, as well as with the leaders of a number of Hungarian companies and institutions. The president of the board of supervision of the Krupp works left Budapest on Monday.

GASPAR MEETS NETHERLANDS TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD051915 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 5 (MTI)--The delegation of the Netherlands Trade Union Federation (FNV), under the leadership of President Wim Kok, arrived in Budapest on Monday at the invitation of the Presidium of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT). The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of SZOT. During the day, the Hungarian-Dutch trade union talks began. The Hungarian delegation is led by Sandor Gaspar, the Dutch by Wim Kok. At the talks, held in a frank, cordial atmosphere, the sides informed each other on the activity and tasks of the trade union movements of the two countries, and exchanged views on the situation of the European trade union movement, on the possibilities of further developing bilateral relations. The representatives of the FNV, during their stay in Hungary, will get acquainted with the role trade unions fulfill in socialist society, with its sphere of jurisdiction and authority, as well as with its participation in the economic decisions, the planning of economy and in distribution.

LOSONCZI, APRO RECEIVE AMBASSADOR TO ANGOLA

LD040140 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 3 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received Sandor Kolesza, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to the People's Republic of Angola, who will shortly be proceeding to his post.

JABLONSKI, OTHERS SIGN CONDOLENCE BOOK AT SFRY EMBASSY

LD061822 Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] PAP, Warsaw, 6 May--In connection with the death of President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Marshal Josip Broz Tito, a book of condolences was laid out in the Yugoslav Embassy in Warsaw.

Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski; member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Jagielski; alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek; and head of the foreign department in the PUWP CC Waclaw Piatkovski arrived at the embassy this morning.

On behalf of the Polish United Workers' Party, the supreme state authorities and the society of the Polish People's Republic--they wrote in the book--we are paying tribute to the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito--a revolutionary, internationalist, leader of the fraternal Yugoslav nations, outstanding statesman and activist of the international communist and working class movement, a cordial friend of Poland.

The memory of Comrade Josip Broz Tito will always remain in the consciousness of the Polish nation as a symbol of friendship, brotherhood and cooperation between the Polish and Yugoslav nations.

BABIUCH ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

For Soviet coverage of the visit to Moscow by Edward Babiuch, member of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, see the Eastern Europe section of the 7 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ARMY PAPER SCORES PAKISTANI ATOMIC BOMB, WESTERN REACTION

LD030915 Warsaw PAP in English 0514 GMT 3 May 80

[From the press review on U.S.-Pakistani relations]

[Text] PAP, Warsaw, 3 May--The Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote in an article entitled "The Pakistani A Bomb":

"When the news about the Pakistani atom bomb started appearing in the press the West dissociated itself immediately from the nuclear plans of 'insidious' Islamabad. In spring last year the U.S. even announced the discontinuation of military assistance to this country. However, anger gave fast way to goodwill when Pakistan became a base for Afghan counter-revolutionaries supported by international reactionary forces. The U.S. 'regional' interests and of their allies got the upper hand over a global threat connected with the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

"Washington started virtually to impose military assistance upon Islamabad. The FRG and many other NATO member countries promised financial assistance. France agreed to sell Pakistan an additional squadron of fighters and other military equipment. Also Beijing has shown clear activeness in this respect", said the daily.

"When will the Pakistani atom bomb explode? Will it be in half a year or a year and a half time? Experts give different opinions but all agree with respect to one thing that the Pakistani nuclear bomb is almost ready."

JOINT TRADE, COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH IRAN

LD061832 Warsaw PAP in English 1717 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] PAP, Tehran, 6 May--Polish-Iranian economic talks were held in Tehran. The sides assessed the trade exchange and cooperation in economy and technology between the two countries, mapping out trends for further development of this cooperation in the next few years. The results of the talks were written into a joint protocol that was signed by Polish Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping A. Karas and Iranian Vice-Minister of Trade S. Fatahi.

During his stay in Tehran, Vice-Minister Karas also held talks with heads of the ministries for trade, agriculture, economy and finance, oil, industry, mining, and the governor of the central bank.

KISIEL VIEWS FINANCE MINISTRY MEASURES FOR ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

LD061741 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Minister of Finance Henryk Kisiel spoke to PAP about the basic problems of raising economic efficiency. The most important task, Kisiel said, is to decrease the social cost of production. Unfortunately, the cost of our production has for some time now been on the increase. Every 1,000 zlotys of national income produced last year cost us 76 zlotys more in materials and fuels than in 1970. This means that if we managed to keep the consumption of materials on the 1970 level the national income would be by 115,000 million zlotys higher. Likewise, the productivity of machine and plant is deteriorating: While in 1975 1,000 zlotys gross worth of durable means served to produce 406 zlotys of national income, the respective figure for last year was lower by nearly 100 zlotys.

Naturally, a radical remedy would be to increase the dynamics of production based on the existing production potential. In many cases, the problem boils down to proper utilization of modern machines and equipment. To do that, we need materials and labour. One of the causes of structural faults in Polish economy is the fact that the mining and production of materials have been lagging behind the development of processing industries.

The announced steps aimed at restoring the balance in this field require much time and considerable outlay. We can secure speedier and cheaper results through more economic utilization of materials in production. The Finance Ministry is able to influence the production process to a considerable extent. One of the ways is to impose banking control over all branches of economy. Thus, for instance, we have examined construction firms and construction materials producing factories and found out that about 2 million tons of cement, 120,000 tons of reinforcing steel, and 1.2 million square metres of glass a year have been unnecessarily expended.

In order to incite enterprises to decrease production cost, Finance Ministry will perform a suitable reduction of financial subsidies for enterprises, change the turnover tax, and, wherever justified, the tax on enterprises' funds will be increased. That should put a definite pressure towards better economic efficiency, stated the minister. Besides, we generally strive to increase the influence of banks and crediting measures on the operation of economic units also in such spheres as the distribution of staff waged fund and the investment control. We also intend to use financial instruments to shape our turnover with abroad, especially as regards export growth and its increased profitability.

On the whole, Minister Kisiel concluded, we will tend to strengthen the role of the Finance Ministry in the system of management, especially in rendering national economy more efficient.

ELENA CEAUSESCU, OTHERS OFFER CONDOLENCES AT SFRY EMBASSY

AU061422 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Condolences were expressed at the SFRY Embassy in Bucharest in connection with the death of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and LCY chairman.

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, condolences were expressed by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrades Iosif Banc, Virgil Cazacu, Ion Coman, Constantin Dascalescu, Ludovic Fazekas, Petre Lupu, Dumitru Popescu, Mihai Gere, Ilie Radulescu, Mihai Dalea, first vice chairman of the party central collegium; Andrei Cervencovici, Marin Enache and Gheorghe Tanase, section chiefs at the RCP Central Committee; Emilia Sonea and Stan Soare, deputy section chiefs at the Central Committee.

On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, on her own behalf and on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, Comrade Elena Ceausescu conveyed to Trifun Nikolic, ambassador of the SFRY, the deep sorrow felt by all communists and working people in our country for the heavy loss suffered by the Yugoslav peoples through the passing away of President Josip Broz Tito, great leader of Socialist Yugoslavia, close friend of the Romanian people, outstanding militant of the international communist and workers movement, and prominent figure of the modern world. Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other comrades then observed a moment of silence in front of Comrade Josip Broz Tito's black-framed portrait and then signed the book of condolences.

On behalf of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, condolences were expressed by Comrades Stefan Voitec and Gheorghe Radulescu, vice presidents of the State Council; and Ghoerghe Mihoc, Gheorghe Petrescu, Ion Popescu-Puturi and Vasile Vilcu, members of the State Council.

On behalf of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and on behalf of the State Council, Comrade Stefan Voitec expressed sincere condolences to the Yugoslav ambassador, together with feelings of compassion for the heavy loss suffered by the Yugoslav peoples through the passing away of President Josip Broz Tito.

On behalf of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, condolences were expressed by Ministers Ion Dinca, Cornel Burtica, Nicolae Constantin, Janos Fazekas, Virgil Trofin, Suzana Gadea, Ana Muresan, Ion Avram, Gheorghe Caranfil and Ion Ceterchi. On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, of Prime Minister Ilie Verdet and on behalf of the government, Comrade Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, expressed sincere condolences to the Yugoslav ambassador.

On behalf of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] of the Socialist Republic of Romania, condolences were expressed by Comrade Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman; Virgil Teodorescu, GNA vice chairman; Ioachim Moga and Hedwiga-Margareta Hauser, GNA secretaries. Those present observed a moment of silence in front of President Josip Broz Tito's black-framed portrait and signed the book of condolences.

A wreath placed in front of President Josip Broz Tito's black-framed portrait at the SFRY Embassy in Bucharest on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, bore the inscription: "As a token of deep homage and particular appreciation for President Josip Broz Tito." Wreaths also were laid on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and on behalf of the GNA, the National Council of the Socialist Democratic Unity Front, Central Council of the Union of Trade Unions, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Bucharest Municipal Party Committee and People's Council on behalf of the numerous enterprises and institutions in Bucharest.

Wreaths also were placed on behalf of certain embassies and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

PRIME MINISTER VERDET ADDRESSES BUCHAREST MAY DAY RALLY

AU301927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Report on speech made by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet at a May Day rally held on 30 April in the Bucharest Palace of Sports and Culture]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/4/1930--Stressing that it is 90 years since the Romanian working class celebrated for the first time the May Day as the day of work and international solidarity of the working people, the Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet reaffirmed the full solidarity of the Romanian people with the struggle of the proletariat, of the progressive, democratic forces everywhere for social and national liberation, for peace and progress, for a better and more just world.

In the speech he delivered at the rally organized in Bucharest in marking May Day, the Romanian Prime Minister stated:

Welcoming with joy the ever stronger assertion of the peoples' will to live free and to choose their own way of development, to be masters of their destiny, our party notices with deep concern that the international situation undergoes unprecedented tension, which generates serious dangers for the peoples' peace, security and independence, for the destinies of human civilization, increasing the threat of other military confrontations with unforseeable consequences.

The speaker then referred to the appeals launched by President Nicolae Ceausescu that the governments, the peoples should prove maximum responsibility, should refrain from any act of a nature to increase tension, should do everything for resuming and continuing the policy of detente, grounded on the observance of the national independence and sovereignty, on the equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, renunciation of the threat or use of force, the right of each people to decide its own destiny by itself without outside immixtures. Keeping faithful to these principles Romania, the prime minister said, will further act for abolishing the old imperialist policy of strength and domination, of violation of independence and sovereignty, for the liquidation of the hotbeds of conflict and for the exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of the litigious problems, starting from the fundamental interests of the peoples, for the unhampered development of the economic relations, of technico-scientific cooperation among all states, irrespective of their social system.

The speaker stressed the outstanding attention paid by Romania to the preparation and successful unfolding of the Madrid meeting due this year, to the achievement of measures meant to contribute to military disengagement and disarmament, to achieving security and developing the cooperation in Europe. Romania energetically campaigns for the cessation of the arms race, for actual disarmament measures, that should ensure an adequate equilibrium of the military forces, by substantially reducing the weapons, nuclear in particular, instead of developing and deploying new systems of weapons. She consistently acts for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order, making thus her full contribution to the proper preparation of this year's UN General Assembly special session.

For securing peace, detente and security, the Romanian prime minister said, the contribution is required more than ever on all peoples, of all states, all communist, socialist, social-democratic parties, all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces everywhere. In the struggle for eliminating the imperialist policy of dictate and domination, for building a world of collaboration, it is necessary now more than ever before to strengthen the unity of the communist and working class movement, of the solidarity with the peoples fighting for national liberation, with all forces declaring and acting for detente and peace.

The prime minister reaffirmed the firm conviction of Romania that it is in the peoples' power to prevent the international tension from mounting, by acting united, to ensure the settlement by political negotiations of the disputed issues, to achieve the policy of detente, peace and collaboration the world over.

The speaker also reiterated Romania's determination to further develop her relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity with all socialist countries and especially with the neighbouring socialist countries, to promote the multilateral collaboration with the developing countries, with the non-aligned states, to further develop in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence her economic and technico-scientific cooperation with the developed capitalist countries, with all states of the world, irrespective of their social system.

Fulfilling its national duties to the working class, to the people the Romanian Communist Party is continuously developing its relations of friendship and collaboration with all communist and workers' parties, militating at the same time for the creation of a wide front of the progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace, detente and collaboration, for freedom and independence, for democracy and progress. The RCP, the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front are expanding their relations with the national liberation movements, with the ruling parties of the developing countries, with the socialist and social-democratic parties of the developed capitalist countries, with the other democratic and progressive forces.

Romania will spare no effort for making her full contribution to the achievement of detente and to the strengthening of peace, to the fulfillment of the ideals of fruitful coexistence and collaboration among peoples, to the building of a better and more just world in which each nation's right to free and independent existence and development should be secured.

In his speech, Prime Minister Verdet highlighted that Romania, where socialism has definitely and fully triumphed, is a free and independent country, strongly thanks to the great achievements of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia, to the strength and cohesion of the communist party, the unshakeable unity of all sons of the country, irrespective of nationality, around the Central Committee, around the RCP general secretary of the RCP, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Highlighting the correctness of the internal and international political line of the RCP, the speaker highlighted the big achievements scored by Romania in the 15 years elapsed since the Ninth Congress of the RCP--the strong development of industry which grew at an annual average rate of some 11 percent, achieving in 1980 an output 53 times bigger than in 1938, the outstanding achievements of the other compartments of the economy, of scientific research, instruction and culture, health protection. The prime minister of Romania presented a sum up of the economic achievements in the first quarter of the current year and extensively referred to the current tasks in various domains of economic and social activity.

CAZACU MEETS WITH CPCZ OFFICIAL, VIEWS COLLABORATION

AU061937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/5/1980--On May 6, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received Vladimir Janku, deputy head of section at the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, who is paying a short work visit to Romania.

During the call, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, approached were questions regarding the collaboration between the RCP and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Attending was Dumitru Turcus, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP.

REPORT ON PROCEEDINGS OF 11TH COMMUNIST YOUTH CONGRESS

AU061939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/5/1980--The proceedings of the Eleventh Congress of the Union of Communist Youth, which began yesterday afternoon, were resumed in Bucharest on May 6.

The congress debates, among other things, the report of the C.C. of the U.C.Y. regarding the activity carried on in the period elapsed since the previous congress, as well as the tasks incumbent on the union in the current stage of the country's development, two draft programmes regarding the communist education of the young generation and its participation in the work of building the new society, respectively. The congress will also elect the C.C. of the U.C.Y. and the Central Auditing Commission of the U.C.Y.

The report of the C.C. of the U.C.Y, read by Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the C.C. of the U.C.Y, highlights the achievements of the over two million youth working in economy as well as the youth's participation in the agricultural activities, stressing at the same time the important responsibilities incumbent on youth in view of their increased contribution to the economic and social development of the country.

Starting from the exigencies of education, the report points out the necessity that the U.C.Y. organizations in schools should contribute more to the deepening of the process of linking the education with production and research, to the complex integration of study with the practical activity of the productive units, to the improvement, intensification and coordination of the whole activity of schooling and professional guidance, to its structuring as a unitary system, which should adequately cover the scarce trades in the Romanian economy. Also underlined is the importance for the multilateral training of the pupils of the thorough study of the Romanian language and literature, of the original creation of the Romanian people, the deep learning of the fundamental sciences, the direct participation in the process of scientific cognition and investigation.

Over the period between the two congresses, the report shows, over 1.8 million youth contributed, in the youth building-sites, to the achievement of important investments.

The report stresses the intense activity carried on by the youth organization for the communist, revolutionary moulding of the youth, the U.C.Y. preoccupations for developing in the conscience of the young generation deep feelings of love for and ardent attachment to the homeland, the party and the people, to the ideals of socialism and communism.

Together with the other categories of working people, the Romanian youth benefits of a wide network of cultural institutions--265 urban houses of culture, 7,900 houses of culture in villages, over 21,500 libraries, 412 museums, 147 drama theatres and musical institutions, 5,785 cinemas, numerous clubs.

The report also underlines the intense political-educational and cultural-artistic activity of youth, its participation in the Song to Romania national festival, in the sports events within the Daciada mass competition, as well as in other large-scale cultural-educational activities which led to the harmonious blending of the youth's professional activity with their specific preoccupations. The report also points to some shortcomings existing in this activity.

At present the Union of the Communist Youth counts 3.2 million youth workers, peasants, intellectuals, pupils, students, soldiers and other categories--Romanians, Magyars, Germans and of other nationality. 72.3 percent of the youth aged between 16 and 30 are members of the U.C.Y. U.C.Y. organizations are set up in all the fields of activity and at all work places, shows the report. The Romanian youth--the report stresses--firmly support the stand of Socialist Romania in the international arena.

Taking interest in consolidating and expanding continuously the relations of friendship and cooperation with the youth of all the countries of the world, the Union of the Communist Youth is resolved to militate in the future as well, based on the foreign policy of the Romanian party and state, for strengthening the unity in the struggle of the progressive and democratic forces of the young generation everywhere.

The powerful commitment in the process of developing the dialogue and collaboration in the international movement of the youth, the Union of the Communist Youth has permanently expanded its relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity with the revolutionary and progressive organizations of the youth from all over the world. At present the Union of the Communist Youth and the Union of the Communist Students Associations in Romania develop relations of friendship and collaboration with some 500 organizations associations and movements of the youth on all the continents. An important target of their activity lies in intensifying and deepening the relations of friendship and collaboration with the youth organizations from all the socialist countries. Consistently solid with the young generation of the countries committed to the struggle for liberty, for doing away with all forms of domination and oppression, the Union of the Communist Youth has intensified relations of cooperation and solidarity with the youth engulfed in the national liberation movements, with the organizations of the developing, non-aligned countries, from Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East. The 15,000 pupils and students coming from developing countries to learn in Romanian schools are a telling expression of the manner in which the Romanian people and youth see to support the peoples' struggle for consolidating their national independence and sovereignty.

The U.C.Y. expanded its collaboration with the revolutionary organizations of the youth all over the world, having at present relations with 100 organizations of the communist and working youth. The U.C.Y. has developed its dialogue and cooperation with socialist, social-democratic, radical, liberal organizations, with national councils of the youth, with other democratic organizations in the capitalist countries, supporting their struggle for the defence of the democratic rights and liberties, for peace, security and collaboration among peoples.

The report stresses then that the international activity developed by the Union of the Communist Youth is based on the principles of foreign policy of the Romanian party and state, the principles of fully equal rights, respect for the national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of force and of the threat of force.

BRIEFS

CREDIT AGREEMENT WITH THE NETHERLANDS--Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/5/1980--A governmental credit agreement between Romania and the Kingdom of the Netherlands was signed in Bucharest on May 5. The credit of 100 million Dutch florins is meant for the financing of the Romanian imports from the Netherlands within some projects of investment and cooperation. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0934 GMT 6 May 80 AU]

ENVOY TO MEXICO--Ciudad de Mexico AGERPRES 1/5/1980--Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United Mexican States, received Dumitru C. Mihail, ambassador of Romania to Mexico, who paid a farewell call on ending his mission there. On the occasion, satisfaction was expressed at the upward course of the Romanian-Mexican relations which, after Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Mexico, were actuated in all domains. The president of Mexico conveyed cordial greetings to President Nicolae Ceausescu. He highlighted the personality of the Romanian head of state, expressing his esteem for the way the president of Romania promotes a constructive policy of peace and understanding among nations. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 1 May 80 AU]

CHAIRMAN HUA, PRC DELEGATION ARRIVE 6 MAY

LD061736 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1712 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 6 (TANJUG)--Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and Premier of China Hua Guofeng arrived here this afternoon heading the Chinese party and state delegation to attend President Tito's funeral.

At Belgrade airport, Chairman Hua Guofeng was welcomed by Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatov and member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Milos Minic.

Immediately after the first warm greeting, Chairman Hua Guofeng expressed his deep condolences on President Tito's death, which, he underlined, had deeply distressed him.

Hua, Kolisevski Meet

LD062252 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1846 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 6 (TANJUG)--Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the People's Republic of China Hua Guofeng today called on President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Lazar Kolisevski and conveyed to him the profound condolences of the Chinese people, party and government on the death of President Tito.

Shortly after 6 p.m., Hua Guofeng and members of the Chinese party and state delegation drove straight from the airport to the Palace of the Federation where they were met by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Kolisevski, Chairman of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Stevan Doronjski, President of the Federal Executive Committee Veselin Djuranovic and President of the Council for International Relations Milos Minic.

Expressing condolences to Kolisevski, Doronjski and Djuranovic, Hua Guofeng said that the Chinese people shares the enormous grief and sorrow of the Yugoslav peoples and stressed that President Tito was a historic figure, eminent revolutionary and champion of world peace, who belonged not only to the Yugoslav peoples but to all the peoples in the world.

Chairman Hua said that President Tito's contribution to the prosperity of socialist, self-government Yugoslavia, to the policy of nonalignment, the principles of equality in relations among nations and parties and the preservation of world peace was immeasurable.

Evoking the memories of his meetings with the Yugoslav president, Hua Guofeng recalled his saying to President Tito on his departure from the Brioni Islands, "Au revoir in Beijing." Unfortunately, this is no longer possible, he added.

Expressing his conviction that Yugoslavia, under the leadership of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the LCY Central Committee, will continue along the road of socialist self-management and nonalignment outlined by President Tito. Hua Guofeng urged further promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and China.

Kolisevski thanked Chairman Hua for his warm words of condolence and said that the friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and China are deeply rooted in their revolutions and of a lasting nature. "We shall continue to cooperate and strengthen our friendship with China and all other countries the way did [as received] together with President Tito," stressed Lazar Kolisevski.

Chairman Hua presented Kolisevski with the Chinese party and state delegation's written message of condolence for the Yugoslav Presidency and the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Chairman Hua and the members of the Chinese delegation signed the book of mourning in the Palace of the Federation. Hua Guofeng wrote: "Eternal glory to the great Marxist, prominent revolutionary, famous hero of the anti-fascist war, founder of the movement of nonalignment, beloved and esteemed leader of the Yugoslav peoples, respected and beloved friend of the Chinese people, Comrade Tito."

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ, DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR TITO FUNERAL

ID061725 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (TANJUG)--A Cuban delegation, headed by Vice-President of the Council of State and member of the Communist Party Political Bureau Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, arrived in Belgrade this afternoon to attend President Tito's funeral.

SOVIET COMMEMORATIVE MEETINGS FOR TITO REPORTED

ID061838 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1810 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpt] Moscow: Flags will fly at half-mast on the day of President Tito's funeral in Moscow, Leningrad and 14 other Soviet cities. Commemorative meetings will also be held in Soviet cities directly linked with President Tito's revolutionary activity in the days of the October Revolution and the civil war in Russia, such as Leningrad and Omsk in Siberia.

PRESIDENT CARTER'S RECEPTION OF SFRY AMBASSADOR REPORTED

ID070110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2350 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Washington--The SFRY ambassador to the United States called on President Carter at the White House in Washington today at the latter's request. On this occasion President Carter once more expressed his deep sympathy with the peoples of Yugoslavia and our country's government and political leadership at this, as he put it, difficult, sad and historic moment.

President Carter then evoked for the representatives of public information media recollections of President Tito and the vast contribution which he had made to the recent history of the world. In doing so he particularly stressed President Tito's role in initiating and in developing the policy and movement of nonalignment.

The U.S. President expressed exceptional respect and admiration for the person of SFRY President Tito as a unique military leader in the Second World War and a resolute and wise statesman in peacetime who exercised a very powerful and constructive influence on the course of modern events.

KOLISEVSKI, DORONJSKI PRESIDE OVER TITO COMMEMORATION

AU061218 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian, jointly with Zagreb, Sarajevo, Titograd and Novi Sad radio stations, at 0955 GMT on 6 May begins a direct relay of the commemorative session of the highest organs and organizations of the federation for President Tito from the great hall of the Trade Union Building in Belgrade.

The announcer describes the scene at the hall and says that Lazar Kolisevski, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will preside at the session, while Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will speak about Tito.

The annoncer notes that Cvijetin Mijatovic, Fadilj Hodza, Petar Stambolic, Dragoslav Markovic, Todo Kurtovic, Mika Spiljak, Vidoje Zarkovic, Dusan Dragosavac and Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic are among the prominent officials of the organs and organizations of the federation sitting in the front row. He says that members of Tito's family are also there.

At 1000 GMT Lazar Kolisevski opens the commemorative session convened on the occasion of the death of President Josip Broz Tito. A choir sings the Yugoslav national anthem.

Kolisevski then makes the following statement: "This commemorative session is being attended by members of the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Central Committee, the LCY Commission for Statutory Questions and the LCY Control Commission; delegates of the SFRY Assembly; presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and the autonomous provinces; members of the Federal Executive Council, the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, the Presidium of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Unions Federation, the Presidium of the Federal Committee of the Federation of the Association of Veterans of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia, the Presidium of the Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation, members of the council of the federation, members of the Presidium of the Conference for the Questions of Social Position of Women of Yugoslavia, the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Federation of Reserve Officers of Yugoslavia; judges of the Yugoslav constitutional court; presidents of the consultative organs of the federation; a delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army; people's heroes of Yugoslavia; a delegation of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, a delegation of the Council of the Academies of Sciences and Arts of the SFRY; representatives of the religious communities in Yugoslavia; a delegation of the city of Belgrade, a delegation of Kumrovec and members of Comrade Tito's family.

"Comrades, at this painful time when we are expressing our immense gratitude and respect for the historic personality of Josip Broz Tito, whom the (?merciless) death wrested from our midst, but whose magnificant work will remain always present in the hearts of all working people, peoples and nationalities of our country as an indestructible foundation of our struggle for the freedom and independence of socialist self-managing nonaligned Yugoslavia, of our struggle for socialism and human happiness, I call upon you to pay a 1-minute silent tribute, thus paying our deepest respect to the late Comrade Tito."

After the 1-minute's silence Kolisevski says: "Thanks, eternal thanks to Comrade Tito."

Kolisevski then invites Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee to deliver his eulogy. At 1005 GMT, Bakaric begins his eulogy in which he traces Tito's life and praises his achievements for the country and the world.

Bakaric ends his speech at 1047 GMT. A choir sings the Internationale and at 1048 GMT Kolisevski closes the commemorative session.

The announcer observes that the participants of the commemorative session are leaving the hall with tears in their eyes. The live relay ends at 1050 GMT.

Bakaric Delivers Eulogy

LD061118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0310 GMT 6 May 80

[Speech by Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency, at a commemorative session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and SFRY Presidency marking the death of President Tito, held at the Yugoslav Trade Union Center in Belgrade on 6 May]

[Text] Belgrade--Death has inexorably wrested Comrade Tito from our midst. It snatched him away after an unusually fruitful life and yet virtually during an exceptionally creative period of activity of a workers' fighter and statesman, a fighter for the liberation of the working class and working people and a fighter for better relations among people, nations and states.

There is no doubt that for our peoples, for the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, this century will be marked by Tito's name and that the results of his achievement will remain permanent.

On our soil, history has been characterized by the ceaseless struggles of the people's masses against social and national oppression, against feudal oppression and capitalist exploitation, against plans for conquest and spheres of influence. Leading our revolutionary movement, Tito knew as no one else before him how to set in motion and organize our nations and nationalities and lead them into the decisive, victorious battle for the realization of their centuries-old liberation aspirations.

The creation of a strong socialist community of equal nations and nationalities, working people's self-management, brotherhood and unity, our own road of socialist development, nonalignment and the other great achievements of our socialist revolution testify to the greatness and significance of Tito's work.

This century Lenin started the process of the victory of socialism and socialist revolutions in the world and has become and remains the symbol of that time and these processes. Tito's work made a powerful contribution to the world process of socialism in modern conditions. Tito conceived the foundations of relations among the socialist countries and movements and set in motion the processes of the creation of new social and interstate relations in the world. In this way his activity went further than Yugoslavia's borders and he joined the world's most illustrious people of our time. His name is and will remain one of the marks of the modern era of mankind.

A great era in the history of mankind found in Tito a man of its own, a man who understood it and who steered its problems with gigantic strength toward their solution.

This is why his prestige is so high among the people and in the people's masses all over the world, among friends and enemies.

In taking farewell of him in the physical sense, we wish, on behalf of all our organizations, on behalf of our working people, to pay homage to him and express our gratitude for all that he did and achieved and, in his memory, firmly promise that we shall with all our energies continue along the road which he showed us and for which he prepared us.

Comrades, allow me to describe his life's road before you in a short outline:

I. Josip Broz was born in May 1892 in Kumrovec, a small village in Croatian Zagorje. His father was a Croatian and his mother a Slovene. Theirs was a poor peasant family with a fair number of children. Very early on this fact made him leave his native place upon completion of his primary school education and "take his stomach to where bread is". [a popular saying: Trbuhom za kruhom] He learned a trade and became a skilled locksmith in Sisak. As was customary at that time he then went round the world. He went to Croatia, Slovenia, Austria, Germany and the Czech lands, but in his 18th year, in Sisak, he joined the workers' movement and subsequently the Social Democratic Party.

During World War I he was imprisoned because he worked against war. He was wounded and taken prisoner on the Russian front. While a prisoner of war he joined the Bolsheviks during the October Revolution acquiring there considerable revolutionary and, one could say, state experience. He emancipated himself from the prejudices of the then social democracy and accepted the novel thing imparted by Lenin to the workers' party. Primarily, he grasped the role of the revolutionary masses, actual problems of their organizations, and the new forms of their organization in a revolutionary movement.

On returning home in 1920 he immediately joined the activity of the then already existing Communist Party of Yugoslavia [KPJ], and worked on its organization and in its basic organizations. He stayed in Sveto Trojstvo near Bjelovar, Kraljevice, Smederevska Palanka, etc., and he began to concern himself with the wider problems of class and society. He began to write in workers' papers and became a trade union official. Subsequently he entered the city committee of the Zagreb trade union organization.

This path of development made it possible for Josip Broz to realize the basic shortcomings of the then workers' movement in Yugoslavia and the then primary tasks of the proletarian party in the struggle for the unity of the working class and of the working masses at large and to comprehend that the first condition for this is the unity of the party itself, its growth into an ideologically and politically united combat force, free from opportunism and sectarianism, dogmatism and factionalism. Then, in a resolute way, he joined the struggle for such a party at the head of the Zagreb workers' front culminating in his speech at the eighth Zagreb local party conference in February 1928. In a resolute way he advocated a new concept of the role, structure, policy and method of work of the KPJ.

Josip Broz's revolutionary activity was cut short by a new, eighth arrest on 4 August 1928 and by the 5-year sentence of imprisonment passed on him at the so-called bomb trial. His communist statements in the courtroom became an example of how a communist should behave in front of a class enemy.

Immediately on his release in 1934, as a member of the KPJ provincial committee for Croatia and soon afterward as a member of the KPJ Central Committee Politburo, Tito made an enormous contribution to the new, positive changes in the activity of our party.

In the autumn of 1936, in his capacity of organizational secretary of the Central Committee, Tito took over responsibility for the work of our party in our country. This made it possible for him to become even more decisively involved in the implementation of the views and stands which he had advocated for years. His initiatives along the line of the internal consolidation of the party and of its more efficient penetration into the political life of our country soon provided powerful impulses to all of the party's activity.

We, the then party activists, all soon felt the new positive tendencies in the intraparty life and party activity. The significance of Tito's views about the nationality question and intranational relations on our overall development later on is well known. He made the basis of these views crystal clear in the proclamation in connection with the founders' congress of the Communist Party of Croatia, stressing that there could be no contradictions between the interests of the working class and the interests of the nation, that the working class was vitally interested in full national freedom of its and of all other peoples, and particularly in the brotherhood and unity of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

In August 1937 Tito took over the party leadership.

During the brief span of time which preceded the new world war, in which our country became the victom of fascist aggression and our people found themselves at a crucial crossroads, the KPJ, under Tito's leadership, grew into a nationwide force capable of crucially influencing the peoples' further historic development.

Particular emphasis must be placed on Tito's visionary concept of the imminent Yugoslav revolution.

Tito's views on the methods of resolving the social and nationality question in our country became the basis of the concept of the antifascist people's front, or rather of a revolutionary-democratic movement which, during this brief period on the eve of the war, became an increasingly influential political force in the country. At the same time this established a broad social basis for our revolution.

The complex and hard struggle which Tito conducted at that time to surmount the crisis of our party's position in the Comintern was of far-reaching significance. Tito came out of that battle with the even firmer conviction that the path along which he began to lead our party was the only correct one, and that for its policy and action the party was responsible above all to its working class and people. The roots of the emancipation of the KPJ and of its ultimate reliance on its own forces and possibilities were among the essential characteristics of this path, particularly pronounced in the formation of the party leadership in our country, in the struggle for its consolidation and in its broader political platform.

For all these reasons it is natural that the fifth national KPJ conference, held in Zagreb in October 1940, marked a historic watershed in the development of our revolutionary movement. Its program stand pointed out the directions of the immediate preparations of the party, of the working class and of the people of Yugoslavia for a decisive and crucial battle which was approaching.

Tito's revolutionary vision was a crucial factor in establishing and implementing the concept and the objectives of the national liberation struggle. This had a decisive impact on its scope, character, essence and ultimate outcome. Tito's thoughts on the sociohistoric substance of our national liberation struggle were the guiding ideas without which it could not have developed so successfully. "Our national liberation struggle," Tito wrote in 1942 in his article "The Nationality Question in Yugoslavia in the Light of the National Liberation Struggle", "would not have been so persistent and so successful if the peoples of Yugoslavia hadn't seen it, apart from a victory over fascism, as a victory over those who suppressed and hoped to continue to suppress the peoples of Yugoslavia... the expression 'national liberation struggle' would be only a slogan, even a fraud, unless in addition to its general Yugoslav meaning it also possessed a national meaning for each nation separately, that is to say, if it did not have... this particular substance of bringing freedom, equality and brotherhood to all the peoples of Yugoslavia. Therein lies the substance of our national liberation struggle."

Thus the unique liberation struggle of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia was, from the very beginning, also an expression both of the strivings and aspirations of every nation and nationality individually.

As the commander of the supreme headquarters of the national liberation partisan detachments of Yugoslavia, Tito had worked out the strategy of the armed struggle. The essence of that concept was to make the people, with a partisan war, start the uprising and thus create the conditions for the uprising to turn into an all-people's war. He categorically rejected concepts according to which it was not necessary to set in motion the uprising but to wage the struggle against the occupiers at the level of diversions and sabotage or of guerrilla groups and guerrilla gangs. History has proven Tito right.

Tito's doctrine of waging the armed struggle led in practice to the emergence of a new Yugoslav battlefield within the framework of general efforts by countries of the antifascist coalition in the struggle against the forces of the Axis.

Parallel with the first successful actions by partisan detachments, organs of the new people's power--the national liberation committees--were set up. With the activity of national party leadership in starting and developing the uprising, setting up chief commands and national leaderships of the national liberation movement, the national question was being resolved on the basis of equality, brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Tito's political and military strategy also had a crucial influence on the course and victorious outcome of the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution.

The historic decisions of the second session of the antifascist council of the people's liberation of Yugoslavia in Jajce laid the foundations of the new Yugoslavia to be built on the federal basis. Thus the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, led by Tito, became, in the heart of occupied Europe, the sovereign masters of their own destiny, making it known to everyone that no one except they, themselves, would be allowed to make any plans whatsoever about Yugoslavia's future.

II. Under Tito's leadership, Yugoslavia soared from a small and backward Balkan province with a position of a semicolonial country, a bargaining chip in the mutual settling of accounts by the great powers, to the level of an independent and self-confident socialist country, the homeland of free peoples and equal peoples, with a prominent place and prestige in the international community, with developed production forces, with a powerful industry and a modern agriculture, with an internal firmness and cohesion, the social basis and substance of which is the system of socialist self-management.

In the postwar revolutionary course our country has had to overcome many internal and foreign difficulties. The very low material base, inherited from prewar Yugoslavia, which had in this respect been one of the most backward countries in Europe, and the enormous war destruction, demanded great work enthusiasm and many self-sacrifices from the working class and the broadest popular masses to create what we have today.

With an average yearly rate of growth of the social product of about 6 percent in the 1947-79 period, Yugoslavia became one of the countries with the speediest economic growth in the world. The national per capita income in that period increased by over four times. This made possible the continuous increase in the standard of living of the working people and the further material and cultural progress of the country as a whole.

In the entire postwar period industry had developed particularly dynamically and speedily. Production increased by over 18 times in the 1947-79 period. In agriculture too, major results were achieved as well as significant changes in the socialist transformation of agriculture. The social sector of agriculture today has at its disposal the world's most advanced technology.

Impressive results were also achieved in other economic fields. A high technical and technological level has been reached. Yugoslavia today trades about one-third of its social product with the world. The structure of the population, too, was radically changed. The share of the population engaged in agriculture as compared to the whole of the population has been reduced from about 75 percent after the war to some 30 percent today. The number of employed increased several times and today amounts to some 5.7 million. The educational, cultural and health level of the population, too, has been significantly increased. In a nutshell, the conditions of life and work of the working people have been fundamentally changed.

All this shows that socialist self-managing Yugoslavia, under Tito's leadership, consistently implementing the aspirations and interests of the working class and of the broadest popular masses, fundamentally transformed its image, carried out deep social, revolutionary changes and created a firm social and economic basis for the further comprehensive socialist self-managing development.

The link between the party and the masses and the fact that the party fought for that which the working man saw as his interest and for which he himself had fought was the foundation for the great trust the working people had in Tito and in our leadership and the greatest strength in the struggle for independence and an independent path of development.

Tito proceeded from the Marxist concept that new social relations had to be the work of the working class and of the working people. Meanwhile, we grasped the dangers from the bureaucratic distortion of the centralist state power in time. This was the basis of the historic decision to introduce workers' self-management--despite the relatively low level of economic development and the serious difficulties in the country's international position--without delay and as early as 1950; that is, to introduce and develop relations which represent the internal legitimate laws of socialism. After all, the first shoots of self-management emerged as far back as the first day of our armed uprising, in particular in the work of the national liberation committees. In his speech to the National Assembly in connection with the adoption of the "Law on the Management of State Economic Enterprises by Work Collectives," Tito stressed that the slogan "factories to the workers, the land to the peasants" contained the entire program of socialist relations in production and that it had to and could be implemented in practice if we truly wanted to build socialism.

The fact that enterprises were handed over to the workers to manage them could not of course have been the final act in the process of the struggle for socialist relations. As Tito stressed, this represented "only one more step nearer to communism." Tito was aware of the fact that along this path one would have to go through a number of development phases depending on the development of production forces, on appropriate changes within the essence of our society and on international circumstances. He was aware that we would have to surmount many difficulties and conduct many battles against the forces which would oppose this kind of development of ours; hence, the further historic necessity of organized forces of socialist awareness and creation, among which particular responsibilities devolve upon the League of Communists.

The new socioeconomic position of the working man and the self-management by the workers in production were the basis of revolutionary changes in our political system as well. What happened is that in this stage of the revolution the working class and the working people required the state, but not the state as an independent and dominating force above the working class and the working people but as a state which is withering away. That is to say the state as an instrument of self-management and as an instrument of protecting this self-management. Tito resolutely advocated the increasing incorporation of the working people in the discharge of power, ranging from the introduction of the Chamber of Producers into our assembly system and the establishment of the communal system, to the present delegate system as the essence of socialist self-management democracy and, much more recently, he was the initiator of the principle of collective work, decision-making and responsibility.

The historic merit for the consistent implementation of the principle of national sovereignty and the equality of nations and nationalities and of the republics and provinces in our multinational community belongs to Tito. This is also, as Tito said, the basis for the further consolidation of brotherhood and unity, of socialist solidarity and the consolidation of our self-management community.

Three decades of the development of self-management, in which profound changes in social relations were carried out and in which epoch-making results in the development of material production forces of our society were attained, are already behind us. As a result of these changes, as Tito stressed on several occasions, the working class has become the dominant economic and political force of our society. In a word, self-management in our conditions has asserted itself as a genuine path of emancipating labor, the working class and the man.

Among the great achievements of our society is also Tito's concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, a concept which stems from the social identity of our self-managing system and which represents the realization of Marx's idea of the armed people. This concept ensures the broadest possible participation of the people in preparing and waging the all-people's defense war--if a war be imposed on us--right until the final victory. In today's world, the peace of which is exposed to many dangerous trials, we must continue with even greater efforts to consistently develop Tito's strategy of all-people's defense on precisely those foundations which he had laid.

In Tito's revolutionary strategy, the party, that is the League of Communists, occupies one of the central places. His rich revolutionary experience strengthened him in his belief that without the leading role of communists, the historical self-activity [samoaktivnost] of the working class and of the broadest working masses could not be successfully developed. Without the guiding activity of the revolutionary vanguard there can be no socialist revolution. Therefore Tito, in all the stages, advocated an ideologically and politically unified party, a firmly organized and fighting force capable of waging the revolutionary struggle. This force is a party linked by the firmest bonds with the working class and working people, with all democratic and progressive forces.

Tito derived the need for the existence and activity of such a party from the nature and goals of the socialist revolution which does not end with the national liberation struggle but which represents a lasting process right up to the implementation of its historic goals. For Tito, the League of Communists is, above all, the vanguard of the working class and by its entire activity ensures that workers really become the historical subject of social transformation, that is, that the emancipation of the working class is the working class' own work.

Proceeding from the fact that the activity of the party must encourage the creative initiative of the broadest popular masses, Tito attached the greatest significance to mass political organizations of the people and the young. He never looked upon the national front, that is, the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions, the youth organization and other social organizations, as being the party's transmission belt, but as organizations of the broadest masses of the people and organizations which thus directly participate in the political and social life and in political decision-making.

Tito warned that the League of Communists would be able to implement its role only "if it would participate more in the socio-political activity of the working people, in self-management and direct democracy" and that therefore "communists, with their struggle, must act as the internal force of society."

Through such activity, the League of Communists became a party of a new historical type, no longer a classical type of party, but an organization of communists and communist activity which is embedding itself more and more deeply into the social trends and which is linking and uniting itself more and more closely with the working class and all working people along the historical path of the withering away of any party-like political practice.

Here I would like to add that at the eighth congress of the Confederation of Trade Unions, Tito launched the initiative on developing even further and even more consistently the principle of collective work and responsibility in the leaderships of sociopolitical organizations, in delegates assemblies, in state and self-managing organs. He clearly said that what imposed on us the obligation to pursue such a method of work was the self-managing system itself and that the implementation of this principle would contribute to the further democratization of work of all those organs, prevent the manifestation of ambitions to leadership and other similar ambitions by individuals, and that it would make work more effective and human relations better and more humane.

III. Tito's work in the sphere of international relations is exceptionally great. It represents an inseparable part of the most progressive social, political and ideological trends of our century--the era of socialist and national liberation revolutions, the era of socialism as a world process. Tito's concepts and actions, at the head of Socialist Yugoslavia and of our party, have given these trends an indelible mark. The ideological and political concept of our relations with other peoples today and in the future, our fundamental and lasting link with the progressive aspirations and liberation processes in the world, represents Tito's historical merit.

The strength of Tito's concept of international policy lies in his deep understanding of the historical epoch in which the basic tendency is represented by the process of emancipation of the exploited classes and enslaved peoples as well as by the setting up of democratic relations among peoples and states. It lies in his deep conviction that the struggle for the national and social liberation of our peoples, for the independence and security of our country, is most closely linked with the struggle for freedom and independence of all peoples and countries, for peace and social progress everywhere in the world.

Just as in our country Tito's work unfolded the prospects of a new type of democracy, that is of socialist self-managing democracy, so in the international sphere, too, his devoted struggle is most deeply woven into the prospects for building democratic political and economic relations in the world. It was alien to him to retreat in the face of international violence. Tito was marked by an unswerving faith in the strength of the working masses and peoples, in their will to be independent and free, to realize now their vital, social and national interests. He deeply understood the legitimacy of the struggle against imperialism, against any form of oppression of peoples, against hegemonism and the policy of force, and the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence, for active and equitable international cooperation together representing the trend of world progress of international relations and the first condition for changing them in a peace-loving and democratic direction. He understood that genuine revolutionary forces must be capable of both thinking and acting on behalf of this entire living and unified trend of world progress and thus also of our own. Should this not be the case, these forces would have to remain shackled by opportunism and pragmatism or isolated in sectarianism or ultraradicalism.

Therefore, the basic goals and principles of our international policy, for which Tito fought, are not merely in the interests of our peoples but also of the broadest forces of peace, democracy and social progress. Tito firmly believed that only the active and comprehensive involvement of Yugoslavia and the LCY in international relations charted the course toward ensuring our independence and the most favorable international conditions for the free development of our society. He always saw the tasks of our revolutionary movement and of our country in the light of all the international events at a given time and of the basic historical tendencies of today's world. His statesmanlike realism in world politics was an organic part of his vision.

Tito's vision of world policy grew from his rich revolutionary wartime and postwar experience. As far back as World War II he had--in resisting by deeds the policy of spheres of interests--played a historical role in the struggle for preserving the national identity of our nations and nationalities, that is the state identity of multinational Socialist Yugoslavia which had been emerging during the revolution.

In building relations of equality between the nations and nationalities of our country on the basis of the slogan "brotherhood and unity" he also fought with the same consistency for equal international relations, building a concept of a progressive world policy which was ultimately to become an alternative to the policy of bloc division and threats of mankind's nuclear self-destruction. His orientation toward nonalignment grew out of the knowledge that the bloc divisions did not offer the opportunities for a progressive solution to social and political contradictions in the modern world and did not open up the prospect for the democratization of international economic and political relations.

In his quest for opportunities as regards the action to implement such a concept, Tito met many statesmen and found among them many people who shared his views. So, in the 1950's, he undertook many "peace tours" within whose framework and with Nehru, An-Nasir, Sukarno, Nkrumah and others there was launched a far-reaching initiative for an international rallying together of extrabloc countries as a moral and political force to successfully oppose the policy of force. Thus the policy of nonalignment developed and assumed concrete forms with the irresistible aspirations of the peoples to attain full national freedom and their inalienable right to social development according to their own choice, instead of being economic and political appendages of the world powers.

Tito personally took part in all the conferences of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries. He played an outstanding and direct role in the formulation of the political and economic platform and organizational formation of the nonaligned movement, in its development into a world movement for the democratization of international political and economic relations, in the consolidation and strengthening of its unity and ability to act. Tito's statesmanlike wisdom was manifested in his contribution to, personal involvement in and efforts aimed at having this policy consolidated, developing its fundamental principles while not giving in to foreign pressures or to some short-term interests or tendencies which would, objectively, block its prospects and at seeing the policy of nonalignment become and remain an autonomous factor of contemporary international relations that gives voice to the general and progressive aspirations of mankind in these relations.

Tito's vision of nonaligned policy does not merely represent opposition to global bloc divisions. It includes the demand for the promotion of cooperation and understanding with all countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and of political and economic equality. This policy is, therefore, a positive political platform for the possible and historically inevitable process of overcoming bloc division in the interest of mankind as a whole.

This was and is--for Tito and for us--a policy which substantially contributes to the creation of the international conditions for social progress in every single country. By striving to overcome international economic and political relations created in the era of capitalism, it links the struggle for national liberation and independence with the struggle for social progress. Thus it is also a factor of socialism as a world process.

In his long life as a revolutionary, this fighter for peace and equitable international cooperation waged many fateful battles for the protection of our right to live as free human beings and as independent peoples. It was he, himself, who looked upon our national liberation struggle and the struggle for correct relations among socialist countries in this way. History fully proved him right in both cases. For example, it has become a matter beyond dispute that the decision by Tito and the party in the latter struggle had a historic significance not merely for the independent and socialist development of our country, but also for the strengthening of and progress of socialism in the world.

The principles formulated in the 1955 Belgrade declaration and in the 1956 Moscow statement have a lasting and broader significance for the development of new equitable relations among socialist countries and among communist parties.

By proceeding from the assessment that socialism is today a world process which is characterized by a great variety of paths, forms and exponents, Tito persistently advocated the development of equitable relations in the workers' movement. Relying on Marx's and Lenin's works, he kept stressing that the correctness and progressiveness of an ideology or of certain forms of socialist construction depended only on the vital strength of this ideology and on its test in social practice. Therefore, what is of fundamental significance for us is the responsibility of every movement to its own working class and people, its right to independently determine its strategy and tactics of the struggle for socialism and its internal and foreign policy.

Tito was deeply convinced that only on such foundations could all the contradictions and clashes in relations between socialist countries and communist parties be overcome. He consistently fought for the universal nature of the principles of active, peaceful coexistence by understanding this policy as a fundamental factor not merely for ensuring world peace, but also for ensuring fresh breakthroughs and possibilities for the development of socialism in the world. He resolutely opposed all ideas and attempts at spreading socialism by war, whether it was a question of theories of acquiring power by means of a world war or of attempts to impose foreign models.

Tito made an invaluable contribution to the struggle of the peoples aimed at overcoming the tendencies and the practice of war and domination and, above all, at ensuring strict respect for the sovereignty, independence, integrity and equality of all states. He tirelessly worked for international understanding and resolving all disputes and crises by peaceful means and for the elimination of the sources of international instability, such as arming, or problems of development of insufficiently developed countries and for the establishment of a new world economic order. He was convinced that all countries and all progressive and democratic political and social forces in the world must be involved in this. Tito saw in the relaxation of international tension, under present-day conditions, the only way of strengthening peace, cooperation and security as well as an important precondition for the speedier social progress of peoples. And he particularly stressed that relaxation must not be reduced merely to settling relations between blocs, but that it must be a universal world process.

And today, too, under the conditions of a grave worsening of the international situation, Tito had to the last moment been warning that this worsening must be halted, that solutions cannot be found in bloc rivalry, the arms race, the policy of force and the deepening of international mistrust, but that the only way lay in full respect for the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations among all countries, in negotiations, agreement-reaching and the consolidation of equitable cooperation.

Thanks to the foreign policy which we pursued under Tito's leadership, we developed friendly relations with nearly all countries, from our neighbors to the great powers. The strength of Tito's historical personality, of his revolutionary devotion and statesmanlike farsightedness have fundamentally contributed to the great international prestige enjoyed by Yugoslavia and the LCY. Tito and Yugoslavia are one. In the remotest parts of the world, at the mention of our country, people utter his name.

Tito's work represents a fundamental factor of the stable international position and the independence and security of our country today and in the future. It represents the lasting basis of the relations between the SFRY and the LCY and the world. In continuing Tito's policy in the international sphere, the working class, working people, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia see the only possible choice for us. We shall resolutely defend this choice of ours with all the means of a sovereign country and an independent revolution.

Comrades, a legend during his lifetime, Tito is now moving into the legend of history, among its summits.

In departing from us, he leaves us the heritage of his gigantic revolutionary achievement, in which we all--all our working people and all nations and nationalities of this free and proud country--have achieved a unity of granite which nothing can any longer shake.

The guarantee of our future lies in this great feat. Once again it is Tito and everything implied under that name: brotherhood and unity, socialist self-management, our freedom and independence and firm solidarity with all the forces of peace and human progress in the world.

May I at this time--difficult for us all--recall Tito's words which he addressed to us from the rostrum of the 11th LCY Congress as his testament:

"Socialist, self-management and nonaligned Yugoslavia has sound and lasting foundations and reliable pillars for its future.

"The strength of Yugoslavia lies in the heroism and firmness of its nations and nationalities which have been tempered throughout history and which have withstood the trial in the greatest tribulations of our great liberation war.

"Its strength lies in their unity and the knowledge that this unity in the present-day world--in which force has not yet given in to reason--is a condition not only of prosperity, but of existence itself.

"Its strength lies in the ideas which inspire us and the objectives for which we are fighting.

"Its strength lies in the working class and in its decisive role in our society and in our working people who, although they are not yet exempt from many difficulties and self-sacrifices, have more and more with every passing day, and live better and better.

"Its strength lies in our young generation which has embraced the achievements of the revolution as their own and which knows that it has behind [as received] it a longer period of work and life in freedom and peace than any other previous generation on this territory.

"Its strength lies in the socialist self-management system which allows our people to decide freely and in a sovereign way about their work and its results, which protects it from exploitation and repression and from anything that hampers an all-round development of the free human personality.

"Its strength lies in the broad front of organized socialist forces, led by the League of Communists, a vanguard not only in terms of its ideological orientation and rich revolutionary experience, but also in terms of its ability to illuminate the paths and prospects of our further development.

"Its strength lies in all-people's defense whose striking power is made up by the Yugoslav People's Army in which ideomoral firmness, combat ability and up-to-date equipment are permeated in a unique way.

"Its strength lies in our independence and nonaligned policy, in the fact that even with the biggest [world powers] we talk as an equal to an equal, and that we cooperate with virtually all the countries of the world on an equal footing.

"Its strength lies in the high reputation of socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia, in numerous friends throughout the world, and in the position which few countries have established for themselves in international relations.

"This is why we look to the future with serenity and optimism."

Thank you, Comrade Tito, for the heritage you have left us. We will guard it as a treasured jewel. Thank you for the fact that you equipped our revolutionary movement to go on boldly expanding the area for human progress. Glory and gratitude to you forever, our dear Comrade Tito!

OFFICIALS MAKE STATEMENTS ON TITO'S DEATH

Zarkovic Stresses Continuity

AU061720 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 May 80

[Recorded statement by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, in connection with the death of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito]

[Text] His works--the socialist self-management and nonalignment--are the most important characteristics of our century.

By them alone Tito would be ranked among the most prominent giants of (?his period). But, as we know, he has accomplished much more than that. He led the most difficult and the most magnificent national liberation war to victory. He revived Yugoslavia from the ashes and built it on new sound foundations of socialism, equality, brotherhood and unity into a strong community in which the living conditions of its working people and citizens have been radically changed and which has won a great international reputation and numerous friends throughout the world. He has created our army and the concept of all-people's defense that are guarantees for our freedom and independence.

He has initiated new processes of cooperation and relations in the international workers and communist movement on the basis of complete equality, full responsibility of every party before its own people and its own workers class and the search for roads to socialism in accordance with the concrete conditions of each individual country.

Both in his work and in his entire life Tito was always a model of courage, humane heart and generosity. His profound mind quickly solved even the most complicated contradictions on our revolutionary road. He always viewed the world in a visionary way. For this reason he will live eternally as an example of courage, steadfastness, and resoluteness in the struggle for the freedom of people and peoples, for their better life, for their happier life.

Our worker class, our League of Communists, our Yugoslav socialist community and its working people and citizens will never betray Tito. Relying on Tito's great work, the achievements that we have made under his leadership and the long-term policy of our development that we have determined jointly with him, they will also be able, will know and will want to be united, harmonious, courageous and steadfast, just as they were under Tito's leadership, to be such as Tito wanted them to be and to courageously continue along Tito's road. This is our debt to Tito and to our future. These thoughts are the strongest thoughts in the hearts and minds of our working people and citizens at this moment filled with pain and sorrow for our dearest friend and comrade, our Tito.

Mikulic Reviews Tito's Career

LD061700 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0818 GMT 6 May 80

[Statement by Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Presidium, to Sarajevo radio-television, OSLOBODJENJE, and TANJUG in praise of the late President Tito]

[Text] At this time both the mind and the heart wish and demand that both the extreme sorrow about our Tito and defiance towards all past, present and future threats to our freedom, as well as pride about our revolutionary past, present and future be expressed simultaneously...

We had a great leader. He spent his entire life in the struggle and work for the good and happiness of man. Physically he is no longer among us. But our age is marked by Tito's name and his work. What Tito created and left behind is immortal. What remains is his great work and his followers; communists, the working class, the young people, the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

He came from the people, he was brought up under the wing of his class and party. Tito always felt their aspirations and fought for them. Even his enormous obligations as a statesman and other obligations never separated him from man and from his daily cares and needs. Tito's faith in the working class and in the people was boundless. Their mood and their demands were the landmarks to which he adhered during the most difficult times. From all my meetings and talks with Tito I always came away with the deep impression that he thought every single moment about how to improve the condition of our citizens, how to ensure for the young and in particular for the children the happiest possible present and future. He cared in the same way for his comrades and cofighters. With every gesture Tito confirmed that he was a great man, great precisely because he was a man above all else.

As the head of the CPY/LCY Tito elevated by his strength this once underdeveloped Balkan country known to the world by nothing that was good and together with his cofighters with whom he had prepared, organized and led our revolution for over 4 decades, elevated our nation to the very peak of world policy and of the struggle for progress. He united the once estranged peoples' implemented brotherhood, unity and equality; created the specific federal state; initiated the development of socialist self-management; elaborated and developed Marx's thought on the armed people; created the complete system of all-people's defense and social self-protection; and formulated the principles of Yugoslavia's nonaligned foreign policy.

He spent the last years and days of his life watching over the future of mankind which found itself on the brink of self-destruction in a thermonuclear war. By exerting an influence of sound reason, he overcame the overstrained military force and took hold of it and sacrificed himself to save mankind from the threatening catastrophe. This was why he fought so desperately for the policy of nonalignment, from its creation to Havana to the last messages which he sent to friends in nonaligned countries and to heads of state.

In the same persistent way he developed good-neighborly and friendly relations between our country and neighboring states and he fought resolutely for equitable relations in relations between peoples and states, communist, workers and other progressive parties and movements.

All of this is what we mean when we speak about Tito's and our policy, about Tito's and our work. We shall continue this policy and this work. In this we are both resolute and united. We have learned from Tito what we have to fight for and how to do this. We shall succeed.

For every genuine revolution the loss of its leader is irreplaceable. This is the moment of confronting one's truth. Our revolution is ready for this moment. The very recollection of everything which we created with Tito at the head of our revolution inspires confidence in us and indicates the clear path into the future.

We are all aware of whom we have lost. All of us are tempted to utter, with tears in our eyes, some word of despair or to exclaim, with defiance and pride which is peculiar to peoples of this country: No! We have everything! We are conscious of what our revolution represents and what it can still become by marching along this same, along Tito's, along our path. Tito instructed us in this.

Now, when the chests of people in every corner of our country are heaving with grief, when we feel that every word is both small and insignificant to express everything which we feel at this sad moment, our most inner and joint program is and remains the people's oath: Comrade Tito, we swear to you...an oath with which we had followed him loyally and with boundless trust. Awareness of the fact that he, to whom we had for decades been declaring our loyalty and love can no longer hear these words causes our voice to tremble inspiring us to say even more loudly that we shall remain what we are--Tito's persistent followers and fighters for that policy and for those goals for which our Tito fought his whole life. Branko Mikulic made this statement to Sarajevo television and radio, the newspaper OSLOBODJENJE and to TANJUG.

Minic, Others Comment

LD061814 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, TANJUG--Yugoslavs will continue on Tito's road. Not only will they preserve this heritage, but will persistently promote the development of the country in all fields, aspiring to socialism and communism, said League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency member Milos Minic on the death of President Tito.

Minic said that condolences on Tito's death are being received from all over the world, expressing profound belief in Yugoslavia's progressiveness, stability and ability to protect and further strengthen its independence and security. The messages also look forward with conviction to Yugoslavia, without Tito, successfully pursuing its own internal policies and continuing its significant role in the non-aligned movement, in Europe and in the world, Minic said.

Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Cvijetin Mijatovic has stated that the death of President Tito robs Yugoslavia of all the great qualities that Tito represented for its citizens. At the same time, Mijatovic said, we remain immeasurably [words indistinct] for Tito's life-work and our own self-confidence.

In the zeal of all of us, collectively, for the further development and deepening of the brilliant achievements of many years of hard struggle and creative endeavor, Tito's resolute steps will be felt in our ever firmer course along the road of socialism, self-management, freedom, independence, and friendship and cooperation with all nations based on lasting foundations and the great principles of the policy of non-alignment, Cvijetin Mijatovic set out.

Tito made world history by his preserverance in the struggle for peace and a new and more equitable international order, for eliminating the world system of colonialism and neocolonialism and hegemony. This was stated on the occasion of President Tito's death by League of Communists of Yugoslavia [words indistinct] member Aleksandar Grlickov.

He stressed that Tito's historic "no" to Stalin in 1948 marked the beginning of the struggle in the world communist and workers' movement for new principles in relations within the movement. Tito first formulated the principles for determining relations in the workers' and communist movement based on respect for independence, sovereignty, noninterference in the internal affairs of other parties and the responsibility of each party to its working class and people. Tito lived to see these principles become an inevitability in the development of relations among communist and workers' movements and all other progressive forces worldwide.

Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic set out that Tito had, even in the most difficult situations, stressed the need to believe in and depend on one's own forces. Tito's life-work Markovic stressed, is a guarantee of Yugoslavia's bright future and peaceful development.

Presidency of Yugoslavia member Petar Stambolic said Tito has left all Yugoslavs pledged to maintain and develop the equality of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities and to continually consolidate brotherhood and unity.

"This is deeply rooted in us all, and there is no force that can jeopardize these achievements and turn Yugoslav society from Tito's road."

Herljevic Speech at Internal Ministry

AU061122 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, has addressed a commemorative meeting of the working people and communists of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

It is difficult to find the right words that would be able to express, even if only approximately, the wealth and greatness of the life's work of our Comrade Tito. The life of the great strategist of our revolution and of the construction of our socialist community, the architect of the brotherhood and unity and community of our peoples and nationalities has been extinguished. The brave human heart of the military leader and politician of genius, the greatest among the giants of recent history, who enjoyed an exceptional respect and reputation in all parts and countries of the world, has ceased to beat. The life of the revolutionary and man, who has placed himself forever, by his farsightedness, consistence and work, among the greatest fighters and thinkers of the international workers and communist movement, has been extinguished. The life of the statesman, who by his efforts, wisdom and authority, has made an enormous contribution to solving international problems, the life of the statesman and man, who enjoys among all progressive and peace-loving forces of the world the reputation of being the most meritorious fighter for peace and equal relations between states and peoples, has been extinguished.

We are proud to be members of the service of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs which Comrade Tito has created. Let us continue the resolute struggle against all enemies of Yugoslavia. It is in this manner that we will continue to be worthy followers of Tito's policy and fulfill our duty to the workers class and our entire people, to whose free and happier life Comrade Tito devoted his entire life. This was pointed out by Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, at the commemorative meeting of communists and working people of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

REPUBLICS HOLD COMMEMORATIVE SESSIONS FOR TITO

Serbian Session

AU061658 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian, jointly with Novi Sad and Pristina radio stations, at 1556 GMT on 6 May carries a direct relay of the Central Serbian republican commemorative session for President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito held at Sava Center in Belgrade.

Opening the relay, the announcer describes the scene at the Sava Center and reports that members of the Presidium of the session are Dobrivoje Vidic, Tihomir Vlaskalic, Dusan Ckrebic, Ivan Stambolic, Dragomir Milojevic, Ilijas Kurtesi, Rade Petrovic and Miromir Minic and says that session will be opened by Tihomir Vlaskalic.

Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, opens the session at 1600 GMT. Following the national anthem of Yugoslavia, Vlaskalic pronounces a brief eulogy to Tito and calls on those present to pay homage to Tito with one-minute silence.

At 1604 GMT Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Serbian Presidency, addresses the session. In his 27-minute oration Vidic stresses that it was under Tito's leadership that the Serbian people have won the greatest achievements in their history and pledges that, united and together with other peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, the Serbian people will guard the achievements of Tito's era. At this time, he says, the Serbian people close their ranks even more under the flags under which they and all Yugoslav peoples have won the greatest victories: the flags of brotherhood and unity, socialist self-management, nonalignment, and equal cooperation between peoples of the world as the only alternative to bloc rivalries. We close our ranks even more by relying on our own forces and ready to defend our freedom and independence as Tito taught us, he says.

Vidic also stresses Tito's close links with the Serbian people and Serbian communists and recalls many occasions on which Tito gave the Serbian communists and people invaluable help, advice and guidance.

Relay ends at 1633 GMT.

Montenegrin President's Address

LD061932 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1830 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Titograd, May 6 (TANJUG)--The Montenegrin nation and all nations who have Montenegro as their homeland are mute in their grief for the most esteemed and beloved man born in this country, said President of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro Presidency Veljko Milatovic at a commemoration held here today on the occasion of President Tito's [word indistinct].

Tito knew very well that unity is the product of conscious orientation of peoples and that it can spring up from the soil of complete equality and the feeling of each people that it is the master of its home. "Therefore Tito constantly fought, resolutely and consistently, against narrow-minded nationalism and chauvinism as well as greater [words indistinct] and hegemony".

Yugoslavia has lost a man, revolutionary and theoretician who was [word indistinct] in the history of socialism to give an integral theoretical basis to the system in which the working class and working people are those who decide on all material, social and political questions, said Milatovic.

In his many-faceted person, Tito united the long-standing, uninterrupted strivings of all Yugoslav nations and nationalities for freedom, said Milatovic. He recalled the words of support which President Tito addressed to the people of Montenegro in October 1941, at the most difficult time of their freedom struggle in which half the population capable of (?carrying) the rifle lost their lives. The people of Montenegro persevere in this difficult struggle together with the other Yugoslav peoples.

Bosnia-Hercegovina Party Leader's Speech

LD062240 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2142 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Sarajevo, May 6 (TANJUG)--Today, when Tito is no longer physically among us, our pledge to him and to the achievements of our revolution remains to follow, consistently and resolutely, the guide-lines he led us by.

This pledge was voiced today by President of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee Nikola Stojanovic at a commemorative session in Sarajevo on President Tito's death. The session, attended by the highest functionaries of this constituent republic, was one of the eight similar sessions which are being held in all capital cities of the Yugoslav republics and provinces.

Yugoslavia and Bosnia-Hercegovina "have lost the greatest son of our nations and nationalities, but his great accomplishments remain. We shall take up this heritage and continue it in all the coming period of our free, socialist, self-management and independent development", said Stojanovic. "The theoretical depth and clarity of Tito's life-work", Stojanovic said, "represents a unique achievement in the recent history of Marxism".

As President Tito's greatest contribution to the Yugoslav community, particularly the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Stojanovic underlined his endeavour that the peoples of this republic--Moslims, Serbs and Croats--themselves determine their future. In Yugoslavia, the peoples of this republic have realized their national and social rights, their historical aspirations for living together. In this context, Tito also raised the question of the national identity of Moslims and helped in laying the foundations to the statehood of Bosnia-Hercegovina as an equal federal unit in the Yugoslav community, Stojanovic said.

"Today we look upon Tito's achievement with pride and we are resolved to follow his guidelines," concluded Stojanovic.

KOLISEVSKI SENDS GREETINGS TO LAGOS SUMMIT

LD281250 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1120 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade, April 28 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia has always appreciated the importance of the role and contribution of the Organization of African Unity to international political and economic relations, the easing of international tensions, safeguarding peace and the attainment of equitable relations in the world. Yugoslavia's constant endeavor is the comprehensive development of its relations with the countries of Africa.

These are the highlights of the message in the telegram sent by Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Lazar Kolisevski, on behalf of President Tito, the Presidency of Yugoslavia and in his own name, to the participants in the conference of heads of state or government of the Organization of African Unity meeting in Lagos, Nigeria.

The message speaks of the important results achieved in cooperation between Yugoslavia and the countries of Africa, noting as well the many possibilities still remaining to be utilized. "We are determined," states the telegram, "to continue developing this cooperation guided by the common interest and the complementary features of our economies." The conviction is also expressed of the contribution that strengthened economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the countries of Africa--in keeping with the decisions of the non-aligned summit--will make to advancing cooperation, speedier development and a better mutual knowledge among the countries and peoples of the world.

In wishing the Lagos summit every success in its work, Kolisevski states his belief that the gathering will make an important contribution to overcoming the problems of underdevelopment and accelerating economic and social development overall on the African Continent.

VJESNIK DISCUSSES RAIL LINK WITH ALBANIA

AU031208 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 20 Apr 80 p 5

[Kosta Cakic article: "Extension of the 'Dream Railroad' to Albania"]

[Summary] The SFRY Assembly has recently ratified the agreement to construct a rail connection between Yugoslavia and Albania in order to link up with the 476-kilometer long Belgrade-Bar railroad. It is also planned to provide a rail ferry link between Bar and Bari in Italy.

Vasko Vojvodic, deputy president of the Montenegro republican Committee for Transportation and Communications and Maritime and Road Economy, has shown us the text of the agreement signed in Tirana on 6 April 1979 and ratified in the SFRY Assembly recently. It provides for a railroad link to be built between Titograd and Shkoder in Albania which will run via Vuksan Lekic and Hami I Hotit on the Yugoslav aide and Bozaj and Rasafikut on the Albanian side. The Yugoslav portion will be about 30 kilometers long. The agreement stipulates that the point where the railroad will cross the border will be fixed this year and that completion will be determined in 1982. "The work on the plans is underway and it may be believed that the deadlines will be respected. Both sides are interested in this for it is imposed on them above all by economic needs which are not small."

The linking of the railroads is very important for both Yugoslavia and Albania. For Albania, the linking of its railroad network with the European one through the Yugoslav railroads is very important and the transit of Albanian export and import goods, whose volume depends on the volume of foreign trade between Albania and the European countries, is important for the Yugoslav railroads," Vasko Vojvodic has said.

About 1,018,440,000 dinars at 1979 prices will be needed for the construction of the railroad. This year, 60 million dinars will be spent on planning and preparatory work.

Branko Lukovac, president of the Montenegro republican Committee for Relations with Foreign Countries, has said: "The fact that the agreement has been concluded reflects the interest of both sides in further developing cooperation and advancing international relations. This is a project which will not only have a great economic significance for both countries but will also play an extraordinarily useful role in wider mutual links and cooperation."

Momcilo Vesovic, director of the Jugosped branch in Titograd, has said that the Albanians have informed him that Albania exports more than 1 million tons of goods annually. At present, some goods are taken by road to Titograd and there loaded on trains. Seven ships ply between Albanian ports and Rijeka. Last year, 2,550 Albanian trailer trucks crossed the border at Bozaj, of which 50 brought goods to purchasers in Yugoslavia. The Albanians transported 23,500 tons of goods via Jugosped in 1978, and 3,500 tons less in 1979 because of repairs to the Bozaj road. A 30-percent increase is foreseen for this year. The total of Albanian exports via Yugoslavia is difficult to determine because some goods are transshipped in Belgrade and the direct transit is not subject to customs inspection.

Trade between Montenegro and Italy amounts to about $40 million, and it is hoped that a rail ferry between Bar and Bari would stimulate cooperation.

VJESNIK REVIEWS PROJECTED DEVELOPMENT OF ARMED FORCES

AU051845 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 25 Apr 80 p 2

[Mladen Paver commentary: "Development Program of the Yugoslav People's Army: Relying on One's Own Forces"]

[Text] Last week the Council for National Defense of the SFRY Presidency discussed a preliminary projection of the program of development of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] in 1981-85. The contents of this document revolve around two elements; the foreseeable trends in the military-political situation and our own internal development in the coming years. The starting basis of the projection is provided by Tito's tested slogan of reliance on our own forces.

The realistic appraisals of the current increase of tensions between the blocs about the spheres of interests and zones of influence, increasingly more frequent military conflicts, the race of big powers for new weapons and bases, the formation of special interventionist corps as well as the current pressures and threats against the nonaligned countries lend an understandable weight to this slogan.

Today the nonaligned countries can feel encouraged by the knowledge gained from the revolutionary-liberation and defense wars of the recent period, wars that show that we have really entered a period in which a violation of the security of any country can no longer remain an isolated event but necessarily evokes a world reaction. But the extent, the scope and the outcome of this reaction are primarily determined by the internal unity of the threatened country and by its determination and readiness to defend itself. Such a country can itself act in deterring an aggressor from a war adventure.

Looking to the future of our defense and protection, we cannot neglect these facts. Accordingly, the projection of the YPA development program must provide for such defense forces of the country, including such an army within their framework that will be able to resist any aggressor on their own. The army of the nonaligned and socialist self-managing Yugoslavia cannot be separated from the organic framework of the further build-up of the entire system of all-people's defense. But this projection of YPA development must take into consideration not only a harmonious development of military components but also an orientation of all social forces and resources toward building up our own defense.

The political activity that will be supported also by legal norms will even more accelerate the linking of our defense system with all parts of the self-managing society. It is here where a greater influence of the LCY will be realized and the efforts of all forces for strengthening defense will be more effectively coordinated.

In accordance with the policy of reliance on our own forces, both the numerical strength and the value quality of the Yugoslav defense capabilities will have to be advanced. Especially the numerical strength of territorial defense will have to be advanced. According to the estimates of some foreign strategic institutes, our "army without barracks" already represents a force of a million men that is present, so to say, in every square foot of our country, a force that can be called in the shortest time to perform its tasks with the appropriate weapons kept within the reach of its hands.

According to the projection of YPA development, its quality must be guaranteed by a greater striking force of the army and more modern technology and weapons. As is pointed out, in this connection it is necessary to coordinate all aspirations and needs with the country's possibilities.

As the military people report, in the past medium-term period the army made the biggest step in its postwar development. It is on this basis and in accordance with the needs and possibilities of the society that its preparedness, mobility and firepower will continue to increase in the period to 1985. The clearly expressed goal is to increase the army's combat ability for air defense, for defense against airborne assaults and for anti-armor defense. The planned ways toward this goal involve the advancement of commanding and of leadership, of the organizational structure, of the schooling of cadres and of their training and education.

The country's own industry already now meets three-fourths of the YPA's needs for weapons and equipment. In view of the developed structures of our armed forces and the specific characteristics of our territory, we are producing excellent rifle, artillery and mortar weapons, antitank and antiaircraft missiles, multibarrel mortars (and adaptations for Partisan weaponry), modern combat aircraft, armored transport vehicles and warships. The equipping of the army with even more modern war materiel, too, will be based on the country's own scientific-technical potentials and undoubted development possibilities.

In connection with all this the projection of developments of the YPA is based on our most powerful weapon; man or, more precisely, on man who is willing and knows how to fight and can fight. Taking into account modern war materiel, the projection places even greater emphasis on the need to achieve the highest levels in the training of our armed forces and to constantly develop their awareness, moral-political firmness, professional knowledge, psychophysical abilities and general living conditions.

VOJVODINA'S ALIMPIC ADDRESSES STUDENTS ON DEFENSE, ECONOMY

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[Report on a speech by Dusan Alimpic, president of the Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina League of Communists to Vojvodina League of Communists Political School students--date and place not specified]

[Text] Novi Sad--Since the beginning of the year we have a more pronounced unity and mass support for the attitudes and policy of the LCY as well as acceptance of measures which are taken in the internal sphere. This shows that in Vojvodina, as well as in our entire country, the ideopolitical and security situation is very favorable. The unity of the LCY of the working class and of the working people, brotherhood and unity of all our nations and nationalities have consolidated. There is a more responsible attitude toward work and greater readiness to carry out all the tasks connected with the defense of our freedom, independence and our socialist self-managing society. In this worsened international situation, all facets of political work have become more intensive. This has contributed to the greater political awareness of our working people. The prestige of the LCY in society has increased and the consciousness about the need to develop further the achievements of the revolution and to defend them has grown considerably. In these complex conditions, the political system of socialist self-management has demonstrated fully its firmness and efficiency.

These political assessments were made by Dusan Alimpic, president of the Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina League of Communists in his recent speech on "The League of Communists in the Struggle for the Implementation of the Decisions of the 11th LCY Congress," to the students of the 20 departments of the Vojvodina League of Communist Political School. The meeting of the president of the Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina League of Communists and the third generation of students, including also a considerable number of students of the two preceding generations, lasted about 4 hours. By the end of this summer, when the present generation will complete its course, the Vojvodina League of Communists will have more than 1,400 political school graduates.

Alimpic noted that with the implementation of the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress, significant experiences and knowledge had been gathered in organizing all-people's defense and social self-protection as a uniform defense and self-protection mechanism which had recently been tested and complemented to a large extent. He added that all sociopolitical life in local communities and in basic organizations of associated labor had become more intensive. An even more favorable climate had been created for the further consolidation of their defense and protection ability and organizational standards. The president of the Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina League of Communists stressed that in this respect much has been done by setting up committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection, beginning from the basic organizations, local communities and municipalities to provinces and republics. These committees ensure the successful implementation of the policy of the LCY and of society and they link up all factors in carrying out the tasks of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Though only a short time has elapsed since they have been formed, it has been noted that in practice the committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection successfully carry out their role of building, stimulating and coordinating all sociopolitical structures as regards the tasks of defense and protection.

In Alimpic's words, a creative commitment by communists has been noted concerning the tasks of strengthening all-people's defense, security and social self-protection as well as in implementing the plans of production and of carrying out economic stabilization measures. The development of self-managing relations has assumed a new quality. Great attention is paid to the ideopolitical, organizational and cadre building and to training for action of basic organizations of the LCY. This has been clearly shown by the recent electoral activities in these basic party cells. Organs and organizations of the Vojvodina League of Communists have consolidated their leading role in developing, implementing and functioning all-people's defense and social self-protection. Consciousness has grown in the LCY, particularly the political responsibility for the state of defense preparations and implementation of all-people's defense and social self-protection in every sphere. The method and content of work of the LCY in this sphere has been promoted to a large extent. The involvement of the LCY in SAWPY, the confederation of trade unions, the League of Socialist Youth and the Federation of Veterans' Associations broadened.

I must stress, Alimpic said, that with the decisions of the 10th and 11th LCY congresses, with the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor and with the directions of development of the political system of socialist self-management we have laid down the complete program of our society's development for a further period. This means that the struggle for their implementation will be a long, complex and difficult one. This is an essential fact which must always be borne in mind when we talk about what we have done in the LCY and what social tasks await us.

Speaking about the struggle to create a workers' majority in the LCY, Alimpic recalled the letter from President Tito and the Executive Bureau in 1972 and stressed that we are not merely in favor of a formal majority but of a fundamental one, in favor of a dominant influence of workers on the attitudes and policy of the LCY. This is the way in which the LCY will become even stronger, more vital, closer to the working man and his cares and problems and in which it will implement even more successfully its leading role.

Replying to the question about the aktivs of worker-communists, Alimpic said among other things that they had their clearly defined place and role in the LCY. The emergence of aktivs of worker-communists, the formation of which was made particularly incisive with the letter from President Tito and the Executive Bureau, is linked directly with the creation of workers' majority in the LCY. Their task is to discuss all the important issues of social life and work. In Alimpic's view, for instance, it would not be without significance if the question of education and upbringing were placed on the agenda of these aktivs. He said that the question of education and employment was not merely a matter for the educational organizations and for employment offices and that exceptional attention should be paid to the free exchange of labor. The "red light" has now been lit and the ball can no longer be thrown by educational institutions to the economy and by the economy to the institutions of education and upbringing. There must be joint and long-term planning of cadres for production and development.

With reference to the workers' majority in the LCY, Alimpic noted it will be necessary to revise to a certain degree the party records by the time the next Vojvodina League of Communists congress and conference takes place because they are fairly obsolete. For a long time nothing has been changed in these records despite all the changes which have taken place in our economy, employment structure and other spheres.

The president of the Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina League of Communists also replied to numerous other questions on socioeconomic stabilization and the development of new socioeconomic relations--at the very center of which there should be man in associated labor--and the struggle to have him become the master of social reproduction.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL TALKS WITH USSR--Negotiations on cultural-educational cooperation with the Soviet Union for the 1980-1982 period began in Belgrade on 22 April. The Yugoslav delegation is headed by Janez Senk, deputy director of the Federal Institute for International Scientific, Educational, Cultural and Technical Cooperation. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Apr 80 p 7 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH MONGOLIA--Vajo Skendzio, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav part of the Yugoslav-Mongolian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, yesterday received Puntsagiyn Shagdarsuren, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic in Belgrade. On this occasion views were exchanged on the further expansion and promotion of economic cooperation between the two countries and on the preparations for the forthcoming session of the mixed committee. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Apr 80 p 7 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR--A delegation of the Metalurgimport Enterprise of Moscow led by Nikolay Sergeyevich Zaytsev, deputy director general, visited the Gosa factory of equipment and vehicles in Smederevska Palanka on 24 April. The delegation had talks with the Gosa officials on the further cooperation and purchase of metallurgical equipment in the next 5 years. On that occasion a new agreement was signed on the construction of 10 coke pushing [izguravac koksa] machines which will be delivered next year. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Apr 80 p 9 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH COLOMBIA--Bogota, 26 Apr, TANJUG--Toma Granfil, president of the Yugoslav Bank for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, held talks in Bogota with Federico Nieto Tafura, the Colombian president's economic adviser and standing coordinator of the Yugoslav-Colombian Commission for Economic Cooperation, on the possibilities for expanding the economic cooperation between the two countries and on the role of banks in stimulating further cooperation. The increasing of Yugoslav exports to Colombia was particularly discussed in the talk. During the stay of Yugoslav bankers in Bogota, an agreement was signed between the Jugobanka and the Banco Cafetero effecting credits for Yugoslav exports to Colombia to the amount of $30 million. A similar agreement was signed between the Ljubljana bank and the Banco de Bogota. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Apr 80 p 3 AU]